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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 46-45 (7-7). Tomorrow: variable. Yesterday's temp. 42-43 (5-6). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 42-41 (6-5). Tomorrow: little change. Yesterday's temp. 39-46 (3-8). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 57-34 (14-1). NEW YORK: Rain. Temp. 35-36 (2.—1). Yesterday's temp. 43-32 (7.—0).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	90 P.
Belgium	14 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	14 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.50 Dr.
Eire (Inc. VAT)	11 P.	Netherlands	1 Flor.
Finland	1.40 F.M.	Nigeria	3/6
France	1.40 Fr.	Norway	2.25 N.Kr.
Germany	1 D.M.	Portugal	8 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	18 Ptas.
Greece	10 Drs.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 3.00	Switzerland	1.20 S.Fr.
Iran	25Rials	Turkey	T.25
Italy	200 Lire	U.S. Military	30.20
Israel	I.£1.30	Yugoslavia	6 D.



United Press International.

RELIGIOUS STRIFE—Parish priest sits in Belfast church and surveys damage caused by Protestant hooligans who wrecked the furnishings and the stained-glass windows.

Belfast Priest in the Ruins Of His Church: 'Madness'

BELFAST, Feb. 8 (AP).—An elderly, disheveled, white-haired Roman Catholic priest stood in the charred and ravaged ruins of a Catholic church today.

"I am ashamed," the Protestant said.

"Madness, madness," the priest muttered as he gazed at the splintered wreckage that was the altar. "This was the vilest sin of all."

The two old men live only a few hundred yards apart but are separated by an abyss of sectarian bitterness that plunged Belfast into 12 hours of gun battles, riots and arson yesterday.

The savagery was climaxed when rioters, armed with axes, sledgehammers, bottles and stones attacked the priest's church, St. Anthony's, and a school for retarded children run by Catholic nuns. St. Anthony's is the heart of a small Catholic enclave encircled by Protestant territory in East Belfast.

More than 1,000 howling men attacked it in an orgy of destruction.

Barricaded in House

The priest, the Rev. John Courtney, 63, barricaded himself with another priest and his housekeeper in a room of his house next to the church while the mob screamed a few feet away and battered down doors and windows.

They broke into the church and smashed the altar and the huge ornate stained-glass window above it. Statues depicting the stations of the Cross were torn off walls and pounded to pieces by boots and hammers. The marble baptism font was backed by axes.

Every pew in the church was piled up, piled high, splashed with gasoline and set alight. Even the flowers growing outside were systematically trodden into pulp.

"I was afraid none of us would come out of that terrible moment alive," Father Courtney said. "We locked ourselves in a room and prayed the mob would not get to us."

"Those people screamed the most things. There was no stopping them. How did we ever get to this madness?"

It was the second time the church had been stormed in the last six months. It once had a congregation of 2,500. Now there are only 1,300. The rest have fled, driven away by marauding mobs.

"What is it that drives men to do this?" Father Courtney asked his neighbor. There was no reply. The Protestant, a gruff-spoken working man, could only repeat again and again: "I'm sorry. This makes me ashamed. I'm sorry."

A Protestant minister offered to help clear away the debris. Father Courtney looked at him somberly and said: "Some day we will have to live together. We can survive only so long as the army is here."

In a nearby street, 17 of 20 Catholic homes were hit by the mobs. One gang battered down the door of a house and were ready to pounce on the family when a squad of troops arrived. They chased the mob away with volleys of rubber bullets.

In the northern suburb of Whiteabbey, Catholic nuns at the Immaculata School for Retarded Children swept up debris from a night of terror.

Gangs of young denim-clad Protestants, the dreaded "tartan gangs," stoned the school yesterday in between riots around the local police station.

Dozens of windows were smashed. Local people, afraid of being attacked by the youths, did not try to stop the barrage of obscenities the mob howled at the three nuns inside the school.

Young Sister Anthony shepherded the 25 handicapped children to safety in a playroom. They had to run past windows that were being stoned.

The nun led the children in songs to distract them from the terror outside.

"I was terrified," she said, "but the children had to be protected. It was a wicked thing that happened, but the children did not really know what was happening."

● Ulster leaders warn of worse to come. Page 2.

U.S. Planes Expected By Hussein

King Prepared For Israeli Talks

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (NYT).—King Hussein of Jordan said yesterday that the United States had agreed to supply his country with two squadrons of F-5E jet fighter planes to help modernize his air force.

"Agreement in principle" to supply about 30 of the supersonic interceptor planes, he said, was reached in his current talks with U.S. officials. In addition, he said he expected the United States, under its military aid programs, to supply equipment and weapons to improve the mobility and firepower of Jordan's ground forces.

Supplying the F-5Es would not represent any U.S. policy change but rather a continuation of a military aid program under which Jordan has received about $125 million in arms since 1953.

Employing the reasoning cited by U.S. officials, King Hussein said that Jordan needed the additional arms as "a point of stability" and as "a deterrent, in its own self-defense."

The first step toward supplying the planes was taken during the king's visit here last March. Since then details have been worked out in negotiations, with the arrangements to be confirmed by King Hussein on his current visit.

Pledge by Nixon

At a White House meeting Tuesday, President Nixon pledged "firm support" for Jordan's programs of economic development and military modernization. King Hussein had lunch at the Pentagon yesterday with the new Secretary of Defense, Elliot L. Richardson, presumably to discuss details of future military aid.

King Hussein talked of the aid and of prospects for Mideast peace during an hourlong interview with The New York Times and the Washington Evening Star and Daily News.

Seated in the library of Blair House, where he is staying during his unofficial visit, King Hussein said that he was "rather optimistic and hopeful" about chances for a Middle East settlement, with the major powers taking a more active role in negotiations now that a Vietnam cease-fire agreement has been signed.

For the first time in recent months, he said publicly that he was prepared to enter into negotiations on a separate settlement with Israel if agreement could be reached in advance on "general principles," especially on the future status of Jerusalem.

[The king told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today that he is ready to enter into separate peace negotiations with Israel without waiting for Egypt to do so, the Associated Press reported.]

In a televised speech to his nation before coming to the United States, King Hussein had seemed to rule out such a Jordan-Israel agreement when he said that any partial or separate solution that left aside the problem of Egyptian and Syrian territory

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



United Press International.

ALAMEDA HOLOCAUST—Apartment houses burning after the Navy plane crash.

At Least 6 Killed, Perhaps 40

Navy Plane Crashes on Calif. Apartments

ALAMEDA, Calif., Feb. 8 (AP).—A Navy jet fighter plane plunged through the roof of a four-story apartment building here last night, killing at least six persons.

The local fire chief said that as many as 40 residents of the building may have been killed in the crash. At least 17 persons were reported injured.

The crash demolished the Tahoe Apartments building and fiery debris and jet fuel set fire to two adjacent apartment buildings in this island community in San Francisco Bay.

The pilot and sole occupant of the A-7 Corsair, on a short flight from Lemoore Naval Air Station, near Fresno, was missing and the Navy could not confirm reports he had bailed out just before the crash. He was identified as Lt. Robert Lee Ward, 28, from Cary, N. C., attached to a Navy squadron at Lemoore.

Alamed. County Chief Deputy Coroner Roland W. Prahl said that the heat was so intense from the fire that many of the victims may have been totally incinerated, including even their bones and teeth.

"Some may never be identified," he said. "It's quite possible many of the bodies were cremated to the point where they will never be found."

Fire chief Ernest Servente estimated that 42 to 45 tenants were inside the 1930s vintage 27-unit stucco complex, which witnesses said caved in in less than two minutes after the impact.

"I heard screaming coming from inside the building," Wayne Cook, 29, a witness, said. "It got worse and worse and then stopped."

Many of the building's residents were families of Navy men assigned to the nearby Alameda Naval Air Station.

Lt. Comdr. Darrel Engwell said the Navy had ruled out the possibility that Lt. Ward was attempting an emergency landing at the station, "because he would have contacted the base first and there was no communication with him."

Mr. Servente said the Navy had asked to have its surgeons examine Lt. Ward's body if it were found, to determine whether some physical disorder caused him to lose control of the plane.

Mr. Servente said that "it probably will take all day" for firemen, marines, coroner's officials and rescue squad members to sift through the rubble.

Trade Bill Said To Give Nixon Surtax Powers

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (NYT).—The Nixon administration is understood to have decided to include in its proposed new trade legislation the authority to impose an across-the-board import surcharge when the nation's balance of international payments is in deficit, and parallel authority for a uniform cut in tariffs when the balance of payments is in surplus.

The proposal has no direct connection with the current international monetary turmoil. President Nixon was reported today by congressional sources to be considering imposing an import surcharge—using legally debatable authority in the present law as he did in 1971—but authoritative officials continued to insist that no early action of any kind by the United States was contemplated.

The import surcharge in 1971, which lasted only four months, was 10 percent. Part or all of it was passed on then—and would be in the future under the long-term authority to be sought—to buyers of imports, including consumers. By the same token, a uniform tariff cut would reduce the price of imported goods sold in this country.

The proposed new "balance-of-payments" authority in the forthcoming trade bill would be only a part of a comprehensive measure and the President has made no final decisions on the bill as a whole.

The administration is still debating a related innovation for inclusion in the bill—one that would be likely to arouse sharp criticism from foreign countries.

Chronic Surplus

It would be the authority to impose a surcharge on imports from particular countries whose balance of payments was in chronic surplus and which refused to take action—such as revaluation of their currency exchange rates—to correct the situation.

This proposed authority would back up what the U.S. has already proposed as a key feature of international monetary reform—increased pressure on surplus countries to act, just like deficit countries, to "adjust" their balance of payments toward equilibrium.

The problem with proposing such authority now is that the United States might seem to be trying to impose its ideas for monetary reform unilaterally on the rest of the world. But proponents argue that the authority would be entirely discretionary with the President, who could pledge not to use it until monetary negotiations have a chance to achieve a consensus.

Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D., Ark., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, which handles trade legislation, is understood to be basically sympathetic to the idea of an innovative "balance of payments authority," as it is being called, as part of the new trade legislation. He has made no commitments as to details, however.

At present, Japan would be the prime candidate for imposition of a selective surcharge, if the proposed authority existed. Despite the present wave of selling dollars for German marks, in anticipation of a possible rise in the mark's exchange rate, West Germany might well not be a candidate now. Its "basic" balance of payments is in approximate equilibrium, although its export-import trade account showed a record surplus last year.

The very proposal of either or both of the new authorities for import surcharges, even before Congress moves, could act as a spur to the international monetary reform negotiations. While

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Dollar Sales Still Massive In Frankfurt

Bundesbank Forced To Buy $1.5 Billion

From Wire Dispatches

FRANKFURT, Feb. 8.—The massive sales of dollars on the foreign exchange market here continued unabated today.

The uncertainty over yesterday's conflicting statements about whether a two-tier exchange market was likely to be set up had barely been cleared—with the official government spokesman denying that Chancellor Willy Brandt or any of his aides had suggested creating a dual market—when a new wave of doubt swept over the market.

The latest concern is the growing hints that President Nixon may resort to a tool employed in August, 1971—slapping a surtax on imports—again in order to help reduce the nation's trade and payments deficits and to get negotiations on trade and monetary reforms moving.

The hints apparently have fed fears that another round of currency adjustments is possible. The fears rest on the fact that West Germany and Japan continue to register exceptionally strong gains in trade surpluses despite the fact that their currencies were revalued against the dollar by 13.6 and 16.9 percent, respectively, in December, 1971. It was the second postwar revaluation of the mark and the first for Japan.

German officials claim that the nation's trade surplus is not an indication that the mark is in need of another revaluation since the surplus barely covers the deficits in its other international accounts—most notably due to the repatriation of funds by the foreign workers employed in Germany as well as the spending abroad by German tourists.

Notwithstanding that German claim and repeated assertions that the current exchange rate will be defended, huge amounts of dollars continue to be converted into deutsche marks. About $600 million were sold this morning and the market appeared to be headed for a relatively calm day following the reassurances that a two-tier market was not about to be created.

But after reports from Tokyo spread of comments made by President Nixon's chief trade negotiator and fresh hints from Washington that a new surtax may be in the offing, dollar sales picked up and, by the close of business, the Bundesbank had taken in an estimated total of between $1.5 billion and $1.7 billion at the support price of 3.15 DM to the dollar.

This means that during the

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 2)

● Questions, answers on monetary crisis. Page 2.

Says Congress Can Review Postwar Aid

Rogers Is Optimistic on Cease-Fire

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (IHT).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers today gave Congress a cautiously hopeful view of Indochina peace developments and promised that any U.S. reconstruction aid for North Vietnam would be cleared through Congress.

Vietnam cease-fire "developments certainly support our expectations," Mr. Rogers told the Houses Foreign Affairs Committee, and the administration still expects that "within a short period of time there will be a formal cease-fire in Laos and a withdrawal of all foreign forces."

Presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger, who arrived today in Bangkok, is scheduled to confer tomorrow in Vientiane with Laotian Premier Prince Souvanna Phouma on peace prospects in his country. Prince Souvanna has said that he is hopeful that a cease-fire arrangement can be reached with the Communist Pathet Lao in a week and, according to diplomatic sources in Vientiane, an agreement in principle has been reached, with a cease-fire expected to take effect on Wednesday.

Mr. Rogers told the committee that U.S. military help would continue to be given to Laos until a cease-fire.

[The United States continued today its daily bombing strikes over northern Laos, including B-52 attacks, which were requested by the Laotian government.]

No Timetable

He noted that under the Vietnam peace agreement, signed in Paris on Jan. 27, "Foreign forces are supposed to withdraw from Laos and Cambodia, but the agreement set no timetable."

The secretary said that when the Vietnam cease-fire agreement was concluded, violations had been expected, but so far they had not been serious enough to warrant the view that the cease-fire was not holding up.

"So far," he said, "developments certainly support our expectations that the agreement will work, that the South Vietnamese people have a reasonable chance to sort out their own political destiny and that peace with honor is being achieved."

The view contrasted with reports from Saigon quoting South Vietnam's president, Nguyen Van Thieu, as declaring, "There's no cease-fire at all" in his country.

Mr. Rogers was told by the committee chairman, Thomas E. Morgan, D., Pa., that there had been criticism both in and out of Congress that the United States was moving too fast with reconstruction help for North Vietnam. One of the principal topics to be discussed by Mr. Kissinger when he meets North Vietnamese leaders beginning this weekend is such U.S. help.

Some legislators are reluctant to vote aid for a former enemy when spending on the home front has been sharply cut back by the administration.

The secretary said the administration has not yet made any commitment for U.S. help to Hanoi, though he echoed President Nixon in saying it would be "an investment in peace."

Rep. Morgan told the witness, "I am glad to have your assurance that you are going to move slow in that area."

Mr. Rogers said other countries were weighing such rebuilding help in Indochina but he promised that any U.S. aid funds directed to Vietnam "would be subject to congressional approval."

In related developments today:

● The Pentagon canceled orders for the aircraft carrier Coral Sea and eight destroyers to sail this week from California to join

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Makarios, Unopposed, Given New Term as Cyprus Leader

By Juan de Onis

NICOSIA, Cyprus, Feb. 8 (NYT).—Archbishop Makarios, with no candidate to oppose him, was proclaimed president of Cyprus today for another five-year term before a crowd of 100,000 cheering people.

The rally, in which Communist union members and middle-class sectors from all over this island nation came together, was hailed by Archbishop Makarios as a public repudiation of the terrorist methods of his clandestine opponent, Gen. George Grivas.

"The people speak today and give their verdict: They condemn violence and terrorism. They condemn unlawful armed men, the bomb throwers, the masked men," the black-robed archbishop said. He spoke from a balcony of a stone palace in the old section of this walled city.

The rally was held only 24 hours after hooded gunmen who follow Gen. Grivas, the champion of union between Cyprus and Greece, attacked 20 police stations, blowing up three with dynamite and stealing weapons and uniforms in their continuing campaign to undermine the 12-year-old Cypriot government.

Gen. Grivas, 74, a Cypriot-born Greek, is fighting against negotiations under way here between the Greek Cypriot majority and Turkish Cypriots for a political settlement. Their rivalry has divided this Mediterranean island into two armed camps for more than a decade.

This conflict has threatened to produce a clash between Greece and Turkey.

The failure of any opposition candidate to come forward by noon today against Archbishop Makarios, who is 59 years old, made the scheduled presidential elections of Feb. 18 unnecessary. He will continue in the presidency he has occupied since Cyprus became independent from British rule in 1960.

But the Greek Cypriots, who represent 80 percent of the island's population of 650,000, are divided between those who support an independent Cyprus and those who want union with Greece, such as Gen. Grivas. The Turkish minority rejects union.

While the crowd shouted "Grivas no" and "Death to the murderers," Archbishop Makarios said that the proponents of immediate union with Greece "are furthering the partition of Cyprus and its occupation by Turkey."

"Those who have refused to stand for election betray their weakness," he said, offering to enter into a dialogue with the Grivas supporters.

Slow Steps by Truce Force; POW Release Seen Monday

By Charles Mohr

SAIGON, Feb. 8 (NYT).—Steps toward full implementation of the Vietnam peace agreement dragged slowly today, but there were a few signs of progress.

Vietnamese and American sources both indicated it probably would be Monday before the first batch of American prisoners of war would be released in Communist base areas in South Vietnam.

The same sources earlier had believed that the prisoner releases in the South might begin on Saturday.

Twelve days after the cease-fire officially began, international peace-keeping machinery had not yet begun to function fully or to inspect violations in the countryside.

Fighting continued on a relatively small scale throughout much of South Vietnam. Thus far, hundreds of people have been killed.

Senior officials of the Four-Party Joint Military Commission—the body created by the cease-fire agreement signed Jan. 27—met for the sixth time today in secrecy.

Although no detailed account of the meeting was released, some sources said it now appeared that an exchange and release of prisoners of war held in South Vietnam probably would take place on Monday, rather than Saturday.

The Military Commission is made up of delegations from the United States, South Vietnam, North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

Four U.S. C-130 transport planes flew from Saigon to Hanoi yesterday and returned today with 157 North Vietnamese military men and 30 men from the Provisional Revolutionary Government. Later today, the aircraft took the North Vietnamese to the South Vietnamese towns of Hué, Da Nang and Pleiku, where they joined the Military Commission's regional teams.

825 From North

Thus, sources said, a full contingent of 825 North Vietnamese truce-keeping men had now arrived in South Vietnam. Only about 150 to 160 of the Viet Cong delegates were here, however, he said, and the Viet Cong representation on the seven regional teams was far from complete.

The chief delegates of the International Commission for Con-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Agnew, Malaysians Discuss Postwar Era

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Vice-President Agnew today told Malaysian leaders that they can expect a continuing American presence and U.S. support of friendly governments in Southeast Asia in the aftermath of the Vietnam war.

Malaysia seeks the eventual withdrawal of U.S. and other foreign forces from Southeast Asia to clear the way for a 10-nation zone of neutrality. Mr. Agnew is scheduled to go tomorrow to Manila, last stop on his eight-nation Southeast Asian tour.

Senate Votes Unanimously To Probe Watergate Issue

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (WP).—The Senate yesterday approved, by a 77-to-0 vote, a sweeping investigation into the Watergate bugging and allegations of political spying in the 1972 presidential election.

The action followed a four-hour debate during which Republicans unsuccessfully attempted to broaden the scope of the inquiry to include the 1964 and 1968 presidential elections.

Three Republican sources said that White House officials, including President Nixon's top assistant, H. R. Haldeman, actively helped in efforts to get the Senate to shift the focus of the investigations away from the widespread allegations of a White House-led spying campaign in 1972.

Three Republican amendments to the resolution authorizing the investigation were voted down yesterday, and Republican senators carefully raised the possibility of future charges that the investigation may be a witch hunt.

The Senate Minority Leader, Hugh Scott, R., Pa., said the inquiry could become an "inquisition into rumor and substance and lack of substance."

The resolution, as approved yesterday, will allocate $500,000 for a special seven-member select committee to probe the Watergate allegations and report back to the full Senate within one year.

Four of the select committee members will be Democrats and three Republicans. As originally drafted, the resolution called for a five-member committee, but Sen. Sam J. Ervin, D., N.C., selected by Senate Democrats to head the inquiry, yesterday agreed to expand the size to seven.

Sen. Scott requested the expansion and Sen. Ervin agreed after the full Senate voted down, 45-35, a Republican amendment calling for a committee made up

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Ulster Faction Leaders Warn Of Worse Violence to Come

BELFAST, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Protestant and Roman Catholic leaders warned today that the violence which took five lives in Northern Ireland yesterday may be just a hint of worse to come.

Paddy Devlin, a prominent Catholic politician, said yesterday's Protestant-called strike and the rioting it caused were merely "a dry run" for the day Britain announces its long-term plans for the province.

William Craig, leader of the Ulster Loyalist Council, which called the strike, said: "The pot is boiling over and can no longer be dealt with by talking." He denied any personal responsibility for the violence during the strike.

"What happened yesterday was the consequences of the instability of the Northern Ireland situation," he said. "Stability must be restored."

Tommy Herron, vice-chairman of the Protestant Ulster Defense Association, hinted that the UDA might go underground for guerrilla battling like the outlawed Catholic Irish Republican Army.

'2 Guerrilla Groups'

He said the British Army "can expect to be fighting two guerrilla groups" if Britain refuses to restore local rule and governs the province from London, with 16,500 British troops to help maintain law and order.

Army sources said today that 1,500 more soldiers were expected soon to help keep what remains of the peace. Prime Minister Edward Heath met his cabinet in London to review the situation.

The five deaths yesterday, on top of 10 last weekend, brought to 717 the number of violent deaths in just over three years.

The violence today was on a small scale compared with yesterday's.

Troops and gunmen clashed near a power station at Tandragee, 25 miles southwest of Belfast. Troops said they hit one of the three gunmen. A bomb wrecked a new telephone exchange at Coal Island, 30 miles west of Belfast, but caused no casualties.

Tonight British troops battled separate rioting Protestant and Catholic mobs in Belfast.

In South Belfast, troops fought Protestant youths who stoned police stations and hurled bottles as soldiers fired rubber bullets. In North Belfast, troops fired rubber bullets as a Protestant mob tried to invade the Catholic New Lodge Road district. Stone-throwing youths attacked troops in the Catholic Falls Road area and troops fired rubber bullets to disperse them.

In the aftermath of yesterday's strike, business spokesmen estimated Northern Irish firms lost $3.2 million because of power cuts and factory and store closures. Police said 68 persons were arrested in the rioting. Firemen battled 30 blazes, mostly intentionally set, in Belfast alone.

Brian Faulkner, former prime minister in the province's Protestant-dominated government, condemned the strike and the Protestant militants who organized it. He said they "bear a terrible guilt."

"It was an irresponsible action to call the stoppage at all," Mr. Faulkner said in a statement. "It was criminal to set in train the disgraceful hooliganism, and far worse than hooliganism."

Greece Frees Melancholy Jailed Woman

ATHENS, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—A 62-year-old woman serving a 15-year jail sentence for subversive activities had her sentence suspended for seven months today when a civil court was told that she was *suffering from* melancholy and depression.

Mrs. Dimitra Apostolou had been convicted at a 1969 court-martial in Larissa in central Greece of plotting to overthrow the regime by force to facilitate a Communist takeover.

Detained in a prison near the Athens seaport of Piraeus, she applied to a civil court today for release under a penal law provision which says that prisoners' sentences may be suspended for various periods if their detention is detrimental to their health.

Dayan Stresses Right to Settle In Jordan Area

JERUSALEM, Feb. 8 (NYT).—Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said last night that any peace agreement Israel concluded with Jordan should include the right of Israelis to settle anywhere on the West Bank of the Jordan.

Speaking to the World Assembly of the Jewish Agency here, Mr. Dayan described this as a "minimum condition" for peace with Jordan.

"The West Bank—I prefer to call it Judea and Shomron—is part of our homeland," he said. "Being our homeland, we should have the right to settle everywhere there without visas or passports from anyone else. The Israeli government should make sure that any peace agreement it signs includes that right."

It was the first time that Mr. Dayan or any Israeli leader has proposed that the right of Israeli settlement of the West Bank should be written into a formal peace agreement.

He did not explain whether the Israelis living in such settlements would be under Jordanian or Israeli sovereignty.

As another minimum condition for a peace agreement with Jordan, the defense minister said that Israeli troops should continue to be stationed along the Jordan River and that no other forces should be allowed to cross the river. Mr. Dayan said that he was "speaking for myself."

Irish Opposition Forms Coalition

DUBLIN, Feb. 8 (AP).—The Irish Republic's two main opposition parties yesterday formed a coalition to fight Premier Jack Lynch in the national elections he has called for Feb. 28.

The two parties—Fine Gael and Labor—hold between them 67 of the 143 seats in the Irish parliament. Mr. Lynch's ruling Fianna Fail party has 68 seats, independents have five, two seats are vacant and the speaker has one seat. Mr. Lynch depends for his support on votes from the independents.

Political observers said the coalition would present the strongest challenge to Mr. Lynch's party since it assumed power 16 years ago.

Hussein Tells Of New U.S. Aid Promise

Says He Is Prepared To Talk With Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

occupied by Israel would be "a deadly stab at the Arab cause and national interest."

He said yesterday that he was concerned that Israel and Egypt might reach a partial solution to reopen the Suez Canal and that then no progress would be made toward resolving what he described as "the major problem" of Jordan-Israel relations.

"If we find a solution that we can live with, we are ready to assume our responsibility and move," he said. "Whether this comes before or after an Egyptian solution is immaterial. If we can make progress on our side, it will help solve other problems, since ours is the major problem."

King Hussein said flatly that Jordan was "flexible" on Jerusalem and would not insist that the city again be divided, as it was before the 1967 war. But Amman is adamant, he said, on maintaining sovereignty over the Arab section of East Jerusalem.

As possible compromises, he suggested "dual sovereignty" for Jerusalem or that it be made into "an open city," but he did not elaborate on what he meant by these expressions.

The difficulty, the king said, is that "we have not found a similar flexibility on the Israeli side" on the Jerusalem issue.

Israel has said frequently that the status of the city is not negotiable.

'Quiet Diplomacy'

"We have gone as far as we can in public" in laying the basis for negotiations, King Hussein said, and the time has now come "for a period of quiet diplomacy."

The king said that he needed the two squadrons of F-5Es to replace the "aging and outmoded" Hawker-Hunter close-support fighters in his air force. In addition to 17 of the British-built Hawker-Hunters, the air force has 18 F-104 fighter-interceptors supplied by the United States.

The F-5E is a relatively inexpensive, easy-to-maintain fighter designed for U.S. allies as a defense against Soviet-built MiG-21 fighters. The king talked of obtaining the planes "not too long from now," but the fighters are not expected to be produced by the Northrop Corp. in any significant numbers until next year.

Israel Is Worried About Nine Jews Arrested in Iraq

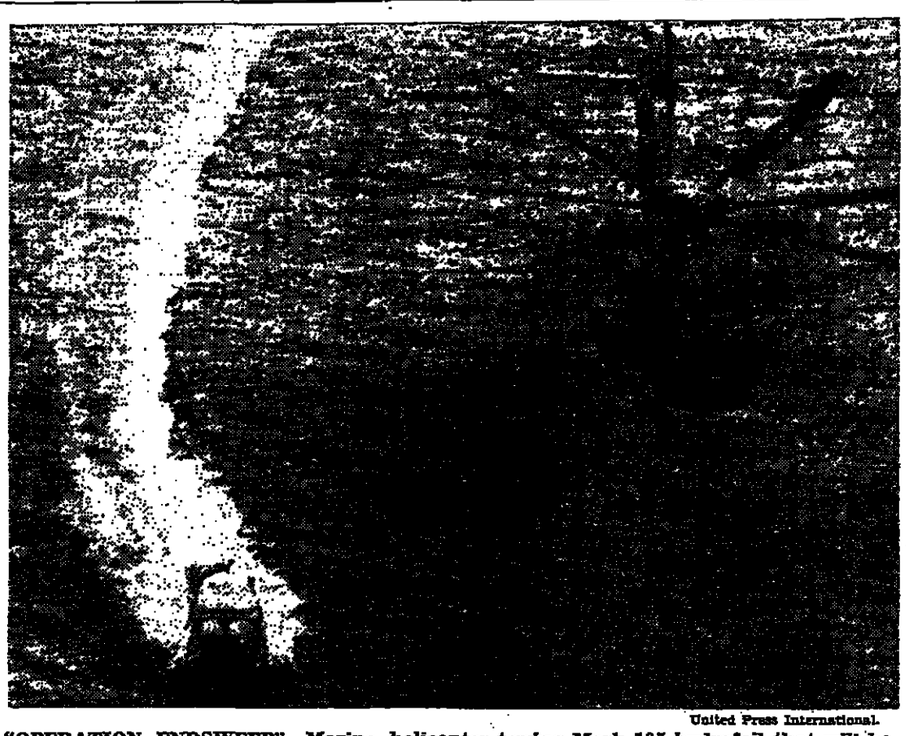
TEL AVIV, Feb. 8 (UPI).—A government official said today Israel is concerned about the fate of nine Jews in Iraq who have disappeared since being arrested within the last five months.

The official said he could not confirm reports that the Jews, including doctors, lawyers and businessmen, have been murdered.

"We are very much concerned about what is happening in Iraq," the official said, noting the public execution of 11 Jews as spies there in 1969.

"The fate of the nine is unknown," he added. "They were arrested. Attempts were made by various organizations to try to obtain information about them. But the attempts failed."

The official said it was not known why the nine were taken into custody.



United Press International.

"OPERATION ENDSWEEP"—Marine helicopter towing Mark-105 hydrofoil that will be used to locate and detonate mines around Haiphong harbor. Six Navy vessels are currently on station off the North Vietnamese coast waiting to begin to clear the waters.

First POWs Out Monday

(Continued from Page 1)

trol and Supervision, consisting of men from Canada, Hungary, Indonesia and Poland, did not meet today.

A source in the International Commission said that the body, also created by the peace agreement, had not yet agreed to inspect any of the complaints it has received of violations of the cease-fire.

Sources close to the Military Commission said the members had exchanged lists of prisoners of war. These sources said the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong had presented a list of 108 American prisoners held in South Vietnam.

If the first release does take place somewhere north of Saigon on Monday, it will include a fraction of these Americans.

The South Vietnamese officers have given the other side a list of about 26,000 Communist prisoners and the Viet Cong presented a list of about 4,000 South Vietnamese prisoners held by their side, the sources said.

Press Restrictions

The South Vietnamese government, meanwhile, continued to isolate the Communist delegates here from the press and from the South Vietnamese population.

Pham Duong Hien, a press relations official of the government, had promised yesterday that reporters would be able to enter Tan Son Nhut Air Base. But 23 of them were arrested today when they attempted to speak to Communist delegates.

Mr. Hien said today that military rules and restrictions still applied on the air base and that, until the Four-Party Military Commission decided on what he called "common press arrangements," it would not be permissible to speak to the Communist delegates.

Thieu Declares He's Not Content With Cease-Fire

SAIGON, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu said here today he was not satisfied with the results of the Vietnam cease-fire.

Speaking to reporters after a political meeting, Mr. Thieu said that, in the 11 days since the cease-fire, there had been no effective peace in Vietnam.

The president said that the Communists were continuing to violate the cease-fire by trying to occupy new land by both day and night.

Asked if the war had continued since the cease-fire, he said: "Yes. Until now there has been no cease-fire."

He said he was satisfied with the peace agreement signed in Paris. "But I am not satisfied with the attitude of the Communists since the cease-fire," he added.

"The Communists agreed to sign the agreement but they never agreed to respect it," he said.

Tass Attacks Alsop, Sees Link to China

MOSCOW, Feb. 8 (UPI).—The Soviet news agency, Tass, today called American columnist Joseph Alsop an "unscrupulous liar" and "odious figure" who writes anti-Soviet articles on orders from Peking.

Tass devoted a lengthy commentary to Mr. Alsop's recent visit to China, which said in part: "The friendship between the unscrupulous liar and the present Chinese leadership... will add no laurels to Alsop and less so to those in Peking who order his articles."

U.S. Piqued by Harsh Words Of Mrs. Gandhi on Bombing

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (NYT).—The Nixon administration responded with a combination of shock and irritation at statements sharply critical of the United States made by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India Tuesday.

Mrs. Gandhi, speaking at a meeting in New Delhi, said that the "savage bombing" that took place in Vietnam would not have been tolerated if the people had been European. She also said that "I cannot help feeling that the very manner of ending the Vietnam war may create new tensions."

Her remarks were completely unexpected here. In recent weeks, top administration officials had been talking about a new era beginning in Indian-American relations and it was widely believed that the appointment of Daniel P. Moynihan as the next ambassador to India was a major step in that direction.

Mr. Moynihan's appointment was approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Monday. He was planning to depart for his new post on Sunday, but he has put off the trip and the State Department said yesterday that he now has "no firm departure plans," a clear sign to the Indians of the American pique.

Officials were busy for most of yesterday morning drafting a reply to Mrs. Gandhi. The White House wanted it known that President Nixon was surprised by her remarks. But the State Department was told not to push the Indian government into a corner by an extremely harsh statement.

Clarification Asked

Charles W. Bray 3d, the State Department spokesman, said that Secretary of State William P. Rogers had instructed Joseph J. Sisco, assistant secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, to ask Indian Ambassador L.K. Jha for clarification of Mrs. Gandhi's statements.

Mr. Bray noted that "her statements are quite inconsistent with the messages we have received from the government of India expressing gratification for the peace which has been achieved in Vietnam.

"It contradicts the recent indications from New Delhi suggesting a desire to improve the relationship between our two countries," he said. "The secretary of state has asked Mr. Sisco to point this out to the ambassador."

Mr. Bray then quoted from a letter Mrs. Gandhi sent to Mr. Nixon in November and which previously had not been made public. In that letter, referring to the Vietnam negotiations, she said:

"We now have the best opportunity for building a new structure of lasting peace. The vision itself is inspiring. Its translation into reality would indeed contribute a glorious chapter to the tortured history of mankind."

The department spokesman said that, "against this background, the remarks of the prime minister are difficult to comprehend and unwelcome."

Canadian Limits On Truce Role

TORONTO, Feb. 8 (AP).—Foreign Minister Mitchell Sharp said Monday that if Canadian soldiers observing the truce in Vietnam are killed in "a general outbreak of hostilities," the government will withdraw its entire force.

Mr. Sharp, speaking to more than 700 students at a high school assembly, said that it might be "inescapable" that some Canadian soldiers are killed in localized shooting or mine explosions.

"I am satisfied that the Canadian people would want us to serve if it would help achieve peace," he told the students. "But I don't think they would want us to waste our resources on a futile exercise."

Bid for Hanoi Ties Begun by Australia

CANBERRA, Feb. 8 (AP).—Prime Minister Gough Whitlam announced Tuesday that foreign-affairs officials have been directed to seek negotiations with North Vietnam on Australian representation there.

He told a news conference that once a Vietnam cease-fire is established the government will give further consideration to a rehabilitation and aid program for both North and South.

Rogers Says Truce Works

(Continued from Page 1)

naval units off North Vietnam. The action underscored an expected cutback in the size of naval forces in Southeast Asia in the wake of the cease-fire.

The Coral Sea was to have replaced one of six carriers now in the Far East. The eight destroyers were to have relieved other escort vessels in Indochinese waters. Pentagon officials indicated that one of the six carriers and its escorting destroyers now in Southeast Asia soon would be coming home and would not be replaced.

● A Defense Department spokesman said no charges would be filed against returning American prisoners of war for making propaganda statements over Hanoi radio. But Jerry W. Friedheim, the spokesman, would not rule out disciplinary action against POWs for "ratting on comrades" or stealing food from them.

Asked by a member of a youth group whether the administration planned to punish any POW for making statements over North Vietnam's radio, Mr. Friedheim said, "No. We do not intend to bring charges. We know why some of their statements were made."

Mr. Rogers attacked the administration's detractors on Vietnam, saying such criticism, from both home and abroad, was not helpful to achieving peace. He added: "If some critics hadn't said so much, peace could have come earlier."

Mr. Rogers told the foreign affairs panel that "over the past two weeks we can already see that the Vietnamese parties as well as others involved are working together to carry out the [cease-fire] agreement."

But he said this constitutes "only the first steps toward building peace in Indochina."

The key to lasting peace, he said, involves both the will of the Vietnamese parties and restraint on the part of "Hanoi's principal allies and suppliers."

The Senate's senior Republican today warned against partisan praise or blame for the Vietnam war or its settlement in order to restore bipartisanship in foreign policy.

Sen. George Aiken of Vermont said in a floor speech it would be as wrong for senators to criticize the December bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong or the origins of America's involvement in Indochina as to praise "President Nixon's peace—confusing extrication from a predicament for achievement of what may prove impossible."

Cosmos-548 Orbited

MOSCOW, Feb. 8 (AP).—The Soviet Union today launched the 548th earth satellite in its Cosmos series. As usual, the Soviet media gave no information on the craft's mission.

Some Questions, Answers On Latest Monetary Crisis

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

ZURICH, Feb. 8 (NYT).—The international financial markets are in turmoil again. Germany and some other countries have been flooded with an inflow of dollars, and there has been renewed talk of upward revaluation, devaluation, speculation and crisis. Following are some questions and answers about what is happening:

Q. Why is there a new currency crisis?

A. Because there are too many dollars abroad and nervousness about the dollar's value in relation to other currencies. Those dollars are like gasoline. Any little spark can cause an explosion. In this case, the spark was a decision by Italy last month to penalize those who were selling lire abroad. There was a chain reaction. The Italian move caused a rush of dollars into Switzerland. The Swiss had too many dollars already and did not want any more. So the Swiss authorities stopped buying dollars in the exchange markets.

Q. What does that mean?

A. Under international rules, currencies fluctuate within fixed limits. The values are controlled by national banks buying or selling dollars in the exchange markets. When a national bank stops doing this, its currency floats. In other words, market forces alone will guide the rate of exchange.

Q. What happened with Switzerland?

A. The Swiss franc floated higher, and this led to another chain reaction. If you can make money on Swiss francs, speculators thought, why not do the same thing with other strong currencies? And they turned particularly to the German mark and the Japanese yen.

Q. What is wrong about there being excess dollars abroad?

A. Nothing, if foreigners are willing to hold the dollars in their official reserves, invest them in the United States or use them to buy American goods. Foreigners have been doing this. But not to a sufficient extent to mop up the ever-growing supply. Now foreigners do not want to add any more dollars to their reserves.

Q. Is there something the United States should be doing?

A. Yes, it should be trying to reduce prices and costs relative to other countries so that American goods and investments will be more attractive.

Q. But isn't the rate of inflation in the United States already much lower than in Western Europe and Japan?

A. Yes, it has been the last two years. But there is a feeling that the American inflation may accelerate again this year with the apparent relaxation of most wage and price controls, a booming economy and upcoming contract negotiations for five million American workers.

Q. Who are the speculators who are moving dollars from place to place?

A. Treasurers of large corporations, bankers, financial advisers for the Middle Eastern oil countries and wealthy individuals.

Q. But why is this a dollar problem? Maybe the mark and the yen should be revalued upward. Maybe other currencies should be devalued.

A. The point is that, because of all those surplus dollars, speculative money rushes in tidal waves from one center to another, putting pressure on governments to change the value of their currencies when they actually have no—or at least no clear—economic reason for it. To defend their currencies, they build up walls of controls, because for them this is preferable to the domestic political problems that could result from an unjustified parity change.

Q. Why does this matter to the United States?

A. It matters to the United States that there not be protective controls everywhere. This was the situation in the 1930s. There are some striking parallels. The Germans have just inaugurated a whole group of exchange controls to keep out dollars, controls that smack of the 1930s. That was a sad moment for Chancellor Willy Brandt's government, as one of his ministers conceded. But controls were preferable to what is considered an unjustified upward revaluation of the mark. And Japan already has perhaps the tightest controls of any country.

Q. Well, where did all those dollars come from?

A. For two decades the United States has been spending more than it earned. For most of the period it was easy to pay the bills because, at least for foreign governments, dollars were as good as gold. They were backed by a hoard of gold at Fort Knox. And governments could convert excess dollars into gold, if they wanted. Many, in fact, preferred to hold dollars.

Q. What happened to change this?

A. American expenditures mounted on such things as foreign aid, foreign investments, wars in Korea and Vietnam, defense and troops in Germany. And suddenly, in the late 1960s, American earnings on foreign trade, which earlier helped to pay for much of that spending, began to dwindle. In 1971, the United States had its first trade deficit of the century.

Q. Why?

A. Inflation was making American products uncompetitive price.

Q. But this is ancient history and wasn't there a currency realignment in December, 1971, that was supposed to take care of all that?

A. Yes, there was a realignment at the Smithsonian Institution Conference in December, 1971.

Q. How long will it take before the world starts to see some results from the Smithsonian?

A. Many experts now expect an improvement in the American trade balance in the second half of this year, but it probably will not be until the end of 1974 before a redressment of the overall balance-of-payments deficit can be seen in any concrete or dramatic fashion.

Q. What is the outlook?

A. Uncertain.

Nixon Trade Bill Includes Import Levy

(Continued from Page 1)

these negotiations cannot be said to be lagging, for they have not yet come to grips with definite issues, they are moving at a leisurely pace.

The negotiations have been conducted so far by high officials of the 20 nations, known as the Committee of Twenty, designated to try to work out a reform. The negotiations at the ministerial level will be in late May or early April, and Mr. Nixon understood to be hopeful that some concrete decisions can be reached then.

If not, then the temptation for the United States to act unilaterally to improve the trade deficit in both trade and overall balance of payments will increase. Administration witnesses at this week's hearings before the congressional Joint Economic Committee have insisted that the problem of these international deficits is regarded as "very serious" and have held out the possibility of unspecified "action" if the situation does not improve.

The use of a general import surcharge is not strictly "legal" under the international trade rules embodied in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which permit only the use of quotas to adjust a nation's balance of payments deficit. But a number of other nations besides the United States have used import surcharges in the past.

The proposed selective surcharge would be even more in violation of the GATT. But the United States is seeking to change these rules, as well as the monetary rules, rewritten.

[In Tokyo, the President's chief trade negotiator, William Eberle, appeared to hint that the United States would like Japan to revalue the yen to help stability in trade and monetary matters, Reuters reported.

[According to Japanese sources, Mr. Eberle stressed "exports and more imports and currency adjustments" in talks with Japanese officials, including an hour-long session with Trade Minister Tsuruhiro Nakasone, Reuters said.

[It is not known whether Mr. Eberle got any concessions from the Japanese, who accounted for $4 billion of the $6-billion trade deficit incurred by the United States in 1972, Reuters said.]

Alabama Blast Kills 3

ADAMSVILLE, Ala., Feb. 8 (AP).—An explosion at a general store, apparently caused by a leak in a natural gas line, killed three persons and injured two others last night in this small town about 10 miles northwest of Birmingham, police said.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	7	45	Rain
ANKARA	8	46	Cloudy
ATHENS	15	59	Fair
BEIRUT	18	59	Cloudy
BELGRADE	10	50	Cloudy
BERLIN	8	46	Rain
BRUSSELS	6	43	Overcast
BUDAPEST	9	48	Cloudy
CAIRO	16	61	Fair
CASABLANCA	14	57	Rain
COPENHAGEN	6	43	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Cloudy
DUBLIN	5	41	Rain
EDINBURGH	5	41	Cloudy
FLORENCE	9	48	Foggy
FRANKFURT	7	45	Cloudy
GENEVA	4	39	Cloudy
HELSINKI	—2	28	Overcast
ISTANBUL	9	48	Clear
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Showers
LISBON	9	48	Overcast
LONDON	6	43	Rain
MADRID	9	48	Cloudy
MILAN	11	52	Cloudy
MONTREAL	—2	28	Snow
MOSCOW	0	32	Overcast
MUNICH	3	37	Cloudy
NEW YORK	5	41	Clear
NICE	13	54	Cloudy
OSLO	4	39	Fair
PARIS	9	48	Cloudy
PRAGUE	6	41	Cloudy
ROME	14	57	Cloudy
SOFIA	10	50	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	2	36	Fair
TEL AVIV	18	64	Cloudy
TUNIS	16	59	Clear
VENICE	4	39	Foggy
VIENNA	7	45	Rain
WARSAW	7	45	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	7	45	Rain
ZURICH	4	39	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. as 1700 GMT, others at 1200 G

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Opposes Nixon Spending Refusal

House Votes to Require Use Of Impounded Farm Funds

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (NYT). —The House of Representatives *voted yesterday, in defiance of* President Nixon, to require the Department of Agriculture to *spend $210 million that the ad*ministration has refused to release for the Rural Environmental Assistance Program.

But the measure faced a threat of a presidential veto and the vote in the House, 251 to 142, fell short of the two-thirds that would be necessary to override a veto.

The House vote was, nonetheless, the first major test of congressional sentiment on the President's refusal to spend more than $8 billion appropriated by Congress for a variety of domestic programs.

The Senate is expected to go along with the House action on the rural conservation program, but it moved closer yesterday to a showdown with the White House over the broader constitutional issue of the President's right to withhold money Congress wants to spend.

Hearings Concluded

The Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Separation of Powers concluded five days of hearings on a bill that would force the President to seek the consent of Congress each time he impounded appropriated funds. The bill is expected to reach the Senate floor before the end of the month.

At issue in both the Senate and the House is the constitutional question of whether the Congress alone has the power to determine how federal money will be spent.

The *controversy took still* a new turn yesterday when an administration official claimed the *right to spend money for purposes* other than those for which the money was appropriated by *Congress.*

Paul J. Fasser jr., manpower administrator in the Department of Labor, told a House subcommittee that the administration planned to spend about $500 million that had been appropriated in the last two years for public service jobs, but instead use it to provide summer employment under the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

Amendments Beaten

House Democrats, who beat back a *series of Republican*-sponsored amendments to the rural conservation bill, argued *that the President had no right* to withhold virtually all of the funds budgeted for the program and, *in effect, kill it.*

But Republicans loyal to the President countered that the administration was compelled to make cuts in the budget to avoid continued deficit spending and consequent inflationary pressures on the economy.

The Democratic majority had clear political and tactical considerations in mind in choosing *the conservation program to make its first stand against the White* House on the spending issue, the dominant concern of the young *93d Congress.*

The conservation program, in *existence for more than four decades,* provides direct grants to farmers for soil and water conservation practices.

Rep. Carl Albert, D., Okla., the House speaker, said in a conversation yesterday that the REAP was among the most popular *programs in the agricultural* community and, because of its conservation aspects, enjoyed the *additional support of the strong* environmental lobby.

Only 20 Democrats voted against the bill. There were, in contrast, 52 Republicans who defected from the administration's cause to join in the challenge to the President.

But Republican leaders appeared to have succeeded, for the moment, in holding enough of their House members in line, despite intensive lobbying for the REAP bill, to minimize the prospect of a vote to override a veto.

Nixon Ex-Aide Said to Admit Spy Payments

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (NYT). —A former White House aide, Dwight L. Chapin, has told the FBI that he directed Herbert W. Kalmbach, President Nixon's personal attorney, to pay Donald H. Segretti for alleged spying and abotage activities against Democrats in 1971 and last year, according to government sources.

These sources said that Mr. Kalmbach, a leading Republican party fund-raiser who is a confidant of the President, confirmed *in a subsequent interrogation* by FBI agents that he had made a series of cash payments to Mr. Segretti.

Neither Mr. Chapin, whose resignation as the President's appointments secretary was announced last week, nor Mr. Kalmbach was called before the federal grand jury investigating the Watergate bugging case. Government officials said that this was because federal prosecutors had concluded that Mr. Segretti's activities were not illegal.

Knew of Espionage

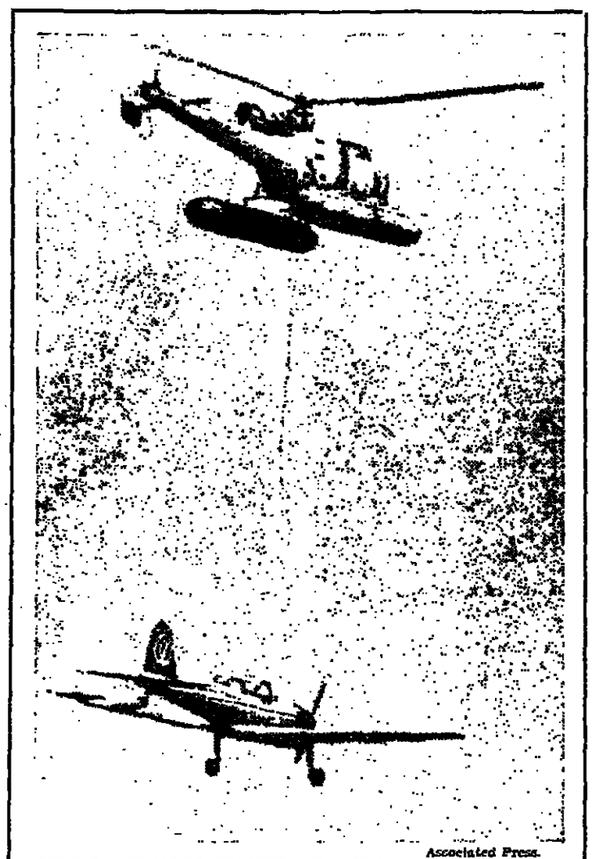
The New York Times reported today that as early as February, 1972, Gordon C. Strachan, then, like Mr. Chapin, an aide to H. R. Haldeman, the White House chief of staff, knew of the political intelligence operations led by G. Gordon Liddy and E. Howard Hunt jr. That was four months before the arrest of five men inside the Democratic headquarters at the Watergate complex here, which led to Liddy's conviction and Hunt's guilty plea in the bugging case.

The *information about Mr.* Chapin and Mr. Kalmbach is the first indication that Mr. Chapin was involved in directing some aspects of the financing behind the political espionage and sabotage operation with funds that federal officials believe came from Republican campaign contributions.

'Contact Point'

Earlier newspaper accounts have limited his role to that of a "contact point" for Mr. Segretti inside the White House.

At a news briefing yesterday, Ronald L. Ziegler, the White House press secretary, said that Mr. Haldeman had in no way been involved with either the Liddy-Hunt intelligence operation or the apparently separate one headed by Mr. Segretti. Mr. Ziegler refused, however, to comment on the allegation linking Mr. Strachan to knowledge of the Liddy-Hunt operation.



Associated Press.

AIRBORNE TOW TRUCK—The Chipmunk light plane was damaged while trying to take off from a private airstrip on French Island, Australia, and lifted out by a helicopter that took it to an airfield at Moorabbin for the necessary repair work.

Justice Dept. Opposes Grant Of Immunity for Newsmen

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (WP). —A Justice Department spokesman warned Congress yesterday that freedom of the press may be sacrificed in the long run by *statutory attempts to enhance it* now.

Assistant Attorney General Roger C. Cramton told a House judiciary subcommittee that the bills before it to create a newsman's privilege against compulsory testimony all carry the risk of lasting damage to the First Amendment to the Constitution.

"Step by step, once you start down the road, what starts out as a privilege or favor to the news media ends up with some species of regulations," he said.

A congressional "shield" law for reporters, he suggested, necessarily implies *some sort of* eligibility requirements and could one day result in public demands for a showing of journalistic "responsibility"—similar to that required of the broadcasting industry—in return for the protection.

34 Bills Offered

About 34 "shield" bills have been introduced in the House and Senate this year in response to the U.S. Supreme Court's controversial ruling in June that the constitutional guarantee of a free press did not protect newsmen from grand jury demands for their confidential information.

Speaking for the Justice Department, Mr. Cramton emphasized its strong opposition to any attempt to lay down a newsman's privilege that would be binding on state courts, legislative committees and administrative agencies.

"We believe that a resounding 'no' is the only possible response to this question if the states are to remain viable units of government," he said.

After the hearing, the subcommittee chairman, Rep. Robert W. *Kastenmeier, D., Wis., said that* Rep. Cramton's testimony left him with the strong impression that President Nixon's veto can be expected for any congressional "shield" law that covers the states.

Administration Opposed

Touching on other points, Mr. Cramton said that the administration remains opposed to an *"absolute" privilege for newsmen* even if it is confined to the federal level. The Justice Department has said it *would not object* to a qualified privilege in federal proceedings but maintains that this is unnecessary in light of the department's own 1970 guidelines governing the issuance of press subpoenas.

Newsmen testifying before the *subcommittee this week have* been unanimous so far in calling for an "absolute" privilege. Spokesmen for the Reporters' Committee on Freedom of the Press maintained Tuesday that, if Congress was unwilling to go that far, it would be better to have no bill at all.

At yesterday's hearing, Peter Bridge, a former reporter for the defunct Newark Evening News who was jailed last fall for refusing to tell a New Jersey grand jury all it wanted to know, said that any qualifications would simply invite further in*roads by the courts and "tend to* destroy the immunity."

Jailed Despite Law

He reminded the subcommittee that he was jailed for 20 days *despite a New Jersey "shield"* law for newsmen. State courts ruled that he had waived it by answering some of the grand jury's questions about an attempted bribery allegation that he reported.

On the federal level, Mr. Cramton said there have been "only 13 occasions" involving Justice Department subpoenas since the 1970 guidelines were adopted. Eleven of those cases, he said, involved newsmen who were willing to testify or produce documents but who wanted a subpoena first.

Law-Enforcement Role

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP).— A television news executive said today that the growing effort by prosecutors to force newsmen to disclose their sources is having the effect of making newsmen an arm of the law.

Richard C. Wald, president of the National Broadcasting Company's news division, said that it is becoming "the thing to do" in law-enforcement circles to subpoena the film and notes of newsmen.

"We are becoming fact-gatherers for prosecutors," Mr. Wald told a House Judiciary subcommittee.

Penn Central Struck Over Work Rules

Congress Votes Bill For 90-Day Delay

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8 (AP). —Striking trainmen shut down the Penn Central today in a last-ditch bid to keep the nation's largest railroad from cutting crews, a cornerstone of the bankrupt line's struggle for survival.

The walkout affected thou*sands of daily passengers* and posed a threat to industry

But in Washington, Congress *rammed through a measure to* end the strike and send workers back to their jobs for 90 days.

First the Senate, then the House, approved legislation to end the strike until May 9. The *House made a relatively minor* change in the bill necessitating only final Senate action before *the measure is sent to President* Nixon for his signature.

The legislation is expected to be flown to President Nixon tonight at the Western White House in San Clemente, Calif. His signature is required before the bill becomes law and the men can be ordered back to work.

The action came as Congress prepared to adjourn for the Lincoln Day recess.

In Detroit, Henry Ford 2d said his company would be shut down *completely if the strike* lasted long. He said production at 18 plants employing 55,000 could be halted *in three to* 10 days.

Chrysler Corp. said it expected a *shortage of parts by to*morrow and there was a possibility it would suspend all car *assembly operations on Monday.* General Motors said some of its plants would be affected by the *strike within 48 hours.*

Talks between union and management representatives broke off last Friday. The representatives were scheduled to meet with Labor Department officials in Washington today, but these talks were postponed because of the moves in Congress.

About 300,000 daily passengers, a majority of them commuters in Eastern and Midwestern metropolitan areas, were the first to feel the effects of the strike. Freight service also was halted in 16 states, the District of Columbia, and two Canadian provinces served by the line.

"We're out of a business," a spokesman for the railroad said shortly after 28,000 conductors and brakemen walked off the job at midnight, the deadline set by Penn Central for implementing new work rules designed to save about $100 million annually. The strike started within 12 hours after the Nixon administration rejected a Penn Central request for at least $600 million in federal aid.

Judge's Decision Will Remove A Spy Count Against Ellsberg

By Martin Arnold

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 8 (NYT). —The judge in the Pentagon Papers case took action yesterday that will result in the dismissal of one of the espionage charges against Daniel Ellsberg.

Judge William Matthew Byrne jr. precluded the government in U.S. District Court from presenting evidence on one of the top-secret volumes in this case because exculpatory evidence exists on it. The document in question is a 1954 Geneva accord memorandum.

Exculpatory evidence is evidence that is in possession of the prosecution that would tend to prove the innocence of the defendant.

Judge Byrne also ordered that all government witnesses appear before him before they give testimony. He wants to find out, he said, whether they have been told not to allow defense attorneys to interview them in preparing their case.

Mr. Ellsberg and Anthony J. Russo jr. are accused of eight counts of espionage, six counts of theft and one count of conspiracy.

Defense at Issue

Count eight in the indictment accuses Mr. Ellsberg of taking the 1954 Geneva accord memorandum illegally from the Rand Corp. office in Santa Monica, Calif., "for the purpose of ob*taining information about the* national *defense.*" To prove espionage, the government must *first show that the defendants'* alleged illegal acts were related and were damaging to the *national defense.*

The 20 documents in the case are 18 volumes of the 47-volume Pentagon Papers, the *1954* Geneva accord memorandum and a memorandum from the Joint Chiefs of Staff in 1968.

The judge said that his precluding the government from presenting evidence about the Geneva accord memorandum was a "sanction" against the government. In the normal course of events, perhaps after the government presents its case or perhaps when he charges the jury, it is assumed that that count at least will be dropped.

Judge Byrne said that the "sanction" was issued because the government had not told him its own analysts had concluded that that document could have had no effect on the national security when released. He had indicated earlier there would be other similar sanctions for the same reason.

Thus far, the judge has ruled that there is exculpatory evi*dence touching on 13 of the 20* documents in the case and this, in turn, touches on nearly every count in the indictment. That does not mean that these counts also will be dismissed. Other *documents, for which no ex*culpatory material exists, are involved in portions of the other *counts.*

Congress Urged By Nixon to Act On Foreign Aid

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP).— President Nixon urged Congress yesterday to authorize $3.559 billion in foreign aid that he described as essential in "continuing our efforts to build a lasting structure of peace."

Congress adjourned last year without completing action on the President's foreign aid proposals, *enacting instead a continuing* resolution that expires on Feb. 28.

The legislation Mr. Nixon sent to Capitol Hill is nearly identical to his proposals of last year, and he wrote congressional leaders that he seeks "early and favorable consideration" of the legislation.

"Foreign assistance plays an indispensable role in the achievement of our foreign policy and national security goals," Mr. Nixon wrote.

Helms Defends CIA Training of U.S. Policemen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (NYT). —The former director of the CIA, Richard Helms, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday that it was "perfectly legitimate" for the agency to provide training to domestic police forces.

Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., committee chairman, said that Mr. Helms had testified at *a closed meeting that the agen*cy's training in the use of explosives, detection of wiretaps *and the organization of intel*ligence files had not violated a legal ban on CIA involvement in law enforcement activities within the United States.

"I don't think there was any great harm done" in the training of officers from about a dozen city and county police agencies, Sen. Fulbright said. "But I am against the whole concept of the CIA getting involved, even in an innocuous way, in police business."

According to Sen. Fulbright, the committee did not pursue the issue at any length with Mr. *Helms because he is now the am*bassador-designate to Iran.

Other members of the committee said, however, that they would seek assurance from the new CIA director, James R. Schlesinger, that the agency "will end the training program."

U.S. Tripled Arms Trade Over 11 Years

1961-71 Sales Rose For Russia, Others

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI). —The world's major powers steadily increased their shipments of *conventional weapons* to other countries during the 1961-71 period, with the United States *more than tripling its sales,* a U.S. survey indicated yesterday.

The 110-page report by the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency said that during the 11-year period U.S. sales of conventional armaments rose from $1 billion to $3.4 billion. Total U.S. sales during the 11 years amounted to $22.8 billion.

Soviet arms sales rose from $839 million in 1961 to $1.9 billion in 1971, with Soviet sales totaling $14.8 billion, during the 11 years.

About one-third of Russia's shipments went to Warsaw Pact nations, and a similar share of U.S. exports went to NATO countries. Almost one-quarter of Soviet shipments were to the Middle East.

The United States has found that restraints on official U.S. sales and on transactions by private arms suppliers have often been undermined by competition from European manufacturers, the report said.

Developing Nations

Developing countries have been particularly active in buying conventional arms. The total of their purchases rose from $1.2 billion in 1961 to $4.5 billion in 1971, the report said.

South Vietnam was the major importer among the less-developed countries, spending $5.2 billion in the 11 years, according to the report.

Other major importers were North Vietnam, Egypt, South Korea, Turkey, India, Taiwan, *Indonesia, Iran, Greece, Israel,* Cuba, Iraq, Pakistan, North Korea and Laos.

Besides the United States and Soviet Union, the major suppliers have been Great Britain, France, Poland, Czechoslovakia and China, the report said.

15 Genoa Prostitutes Beat Up 3 Policemen

GENOA, Feb. 8 (Reuters).— About 15 prostitutes beat up three policemen, kicking them and hitting them with handbags, in this city's red-light district late last night.

The police had been trying to halt a prostitute who had been handed a gun by a man in a stolen car. After the three policemen had been rescued by reinforcements, four women and the motorist were arrested and charged with assault, wounding and resisting arrest.

Senate Votes Unanimously To Probe Watergate Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

equally of three Democrats and three Republicans.

Meanwhile, two Republican staff assistants said yesterday that the senators they work for had received word from the White House that a maximum effort should be made to broaden the scope of the inquiry to 1964 and 1968.

A third source, who works in the White House, said that Mr. Haldeman, the White House chief of staff, was making sure that the word got out to the Republican minority that the proposed inquiry could prove embarrassing and that it should be "watered down."

During debate on the resolution yesterday, Sen. Scott charged that it is "the broadest resolution I've ever seen ... wild, unbelievable" and one that could lead to "blackmail" if its powers are misused by committee staff members.

Sen. Scott said that a Republican senator, whom he did not name, had a "phone call that was electronically bugged" during *the 1964 election. He said there* have been "many other instances" of such electronic surveillance in political campaigns.

Wholesale Evidence

Sen. Scott had raised the issue earlier yesterday with reporters and charged that in 1968 "there was wholesale evidence of wiretapping against the Republicans." He declined to give details.

Sen. John Tower, R., Texas, cited what he said were "strong indications and assertions by *responsible persons that there was* electronic eavesdropping in those [1964 and 1968] campaigns." He *also gave no details.*

Responding to these assertions, Sen. Ervin said, "I've never seen any charges about the elections of 1964 and 1968."

While attempting to amend the Watergate resolution yesterday, Senate Republicans made it clear that they did not oppose an investigation. They affirmed that by unanimously voting for the final resolution.

The authorization to conduct the yearlong Senate probe with public hearings was voted nearly eight months after June 17, when five men were arrested inside the Democrats' Watergate headquarters.

Corona's Lawyer Plans to Appeal For a New Trial

FAIRFIELD, Calif. Feb. 8 (AP)—The lawyer for convicted mass murderer Juan Corona filed notice yesterday that he will appeal to a higher court to get a new trial.

The notice was filed in Solano County Superior Court, where the trial was held, by lawyer Richard E. Hawk.

On Tuesday night, Mr. Hawk, who had been jailed by Judge Richard Patton for contempt of court, was released after intervention by the American Civil Liberties Union. Mr. Hawk was sentenced to 54 days in prison on Monday immediately after Corona was given 25 consecutive life terms for murdering 25 farm workers.

But Mr. Hawk was released after only 26 hours behind bars when presiding Judge Wakefield Taylor signed an order staying the sentence.

Mr. Hawk's notice said he would base the appeal on "prejudicial misconduct" by the prosecution during various phases of the trial and "errors of law" by Judge Patton.

Judge Patton had denied Mr. Hawk's request for a second trial.

Nev. Casino Take Is $730 Million

CARSON CITY, Nev., Feb. 8 (AP).—Gamblers dropped $731.1 million into slot machines and at card and dice tables in Nevada casinos during 1972, 15.4 percent more than in 1971.

The increase in casino revenues, which contribute about half of the state's total tax take, should *continue this year,* Ed Bowers, Nevada Gaming Control Board executive secretary, said yesterday.

He said the upward trend in revenues before operating expenses are deducted shows that "the consumer is apparently placing a high priority on leisure-time activities . . ."

"The figures tend to confirm the preponderance of opinion by business management that the general economy is indeed on the upswing."

Mr. Bowers said the overall increase was unexpected and was caused by an 18.6 percent revenue rise in the last three months of the year. Analysts had predicted only a 12 percent growth rate, he said.

Boggs Is Ruled Legally Dead By Alaska Jury

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Feb. 8 (AP).—A six-member jury ruled yesterday that there is enough evidence to presume that Hale Boggs of Louisiana, former House majority leader, is legally dead.

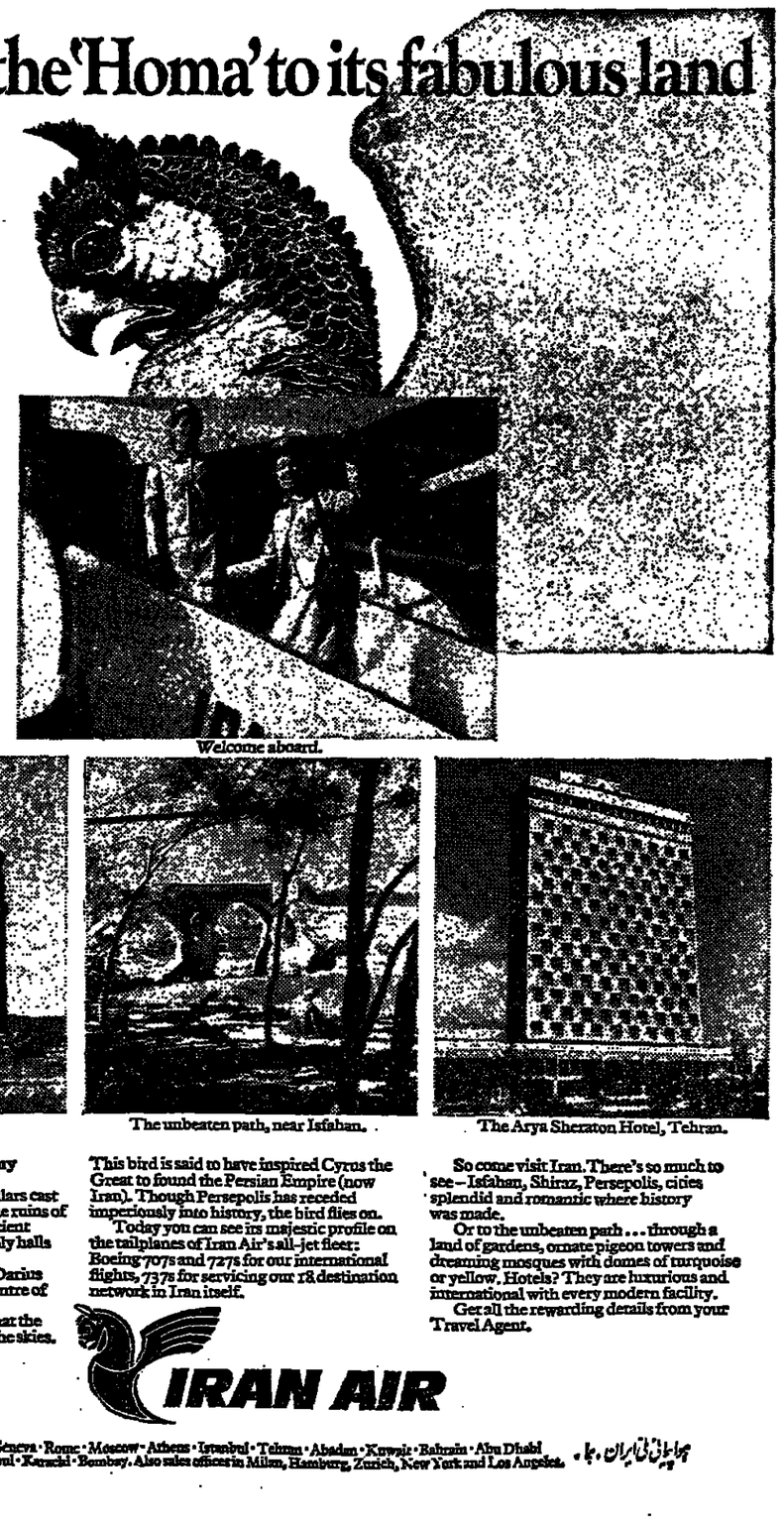
After viewing four hours of videotape from another presumptive death hearing, the jury took less than 10 minutes to make its decision.

Anchorage District Judge Dorothy Tyner signed the presumptive death certificate. Mr. Boggs was a passenger on a Cessna-310 aircraft that disappeared Oct. 16 on a flight from Anchorage to Juneau. Also aboard the plane were Rep. Nick Begich of Alaska, Russel L. Brown, a Begich aide, and pilot Don Jonz.

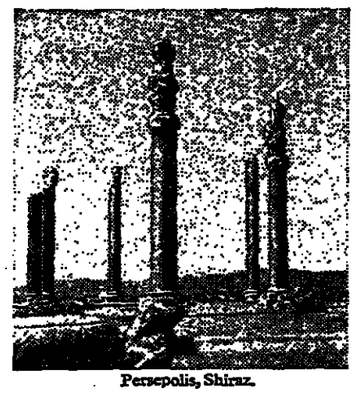
Mr. Begich, Mr. Brown and Mr. Jonz were ruled legally dead in mid-December, but Mr. Boggs was not ruled upon in the presumptive death hearing. Last week, his family requested that a similar hearing be held for him.

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Soviet-Bound Wheat Delayed Up to a Month in Texas Port

By Nicholas C. Chriss

HOUSTON, Feb. 8.—U.S. wheat shipments to the Soviet Union have been bogged down in logistics problems that have angered the Russians and caused shipping delays of up to 30 days from the port of Houston.

"It's getting worse instead of better. Once you get behind, it's almost impossible to catch up," said Tom Carter, assistant manager of the Port of Houston Public Grain Elevator.

About 90 percent of the Russian-bound grain passes through the port.

Last week, a four-man Soviet delegation arrived at the port and visited the grain elevator companies. They complained about ships sitting idle and demanded a speed-up of the loading.

The delegation was headed by Nikolai Bellousov, the official who signed the agreement in July for the Soviet Union. It provided for the sale and shipment of 19.2 million tons of U. S. grain within a 12-month period.

Russian Is Angry

Up to Jan. 19, however, only 5.4 million tons had been shipped from Houston and several other Gulf ports.

Mr. Bellousov was angry, said an elevator company official who had met with him.

"It was like Khrushchev pounding the desk with his shoe," he said. The executive said he warned his staff ahead of time not to lose their tempers when they dealt with Mr. Bellousov.

A government source said that up to 100 Soviet ships have been sitting idle in the Gulf of Mexico waiting to be loaded. Many accusations have been made because of the delays.

The elevator companies accuse the railroads of not providing enough railroad cars to ship the wheat from the Midwest to the port. Hundreds of open-top coal cars are being used, despite the possibility of the grain being exposed to rain or blown away.

Unloading Scored

The railroads accuse the elevator companies of failing to unload the cars fast enough, and report more than 1,000 loaded railroad cars backed up in the Houston area.

Both elevator and railroad officials accuse the Soviet and U.S. governments of concluding the world's largest wheat deal without any conception of the logistical problems that would evolve.

"The people who concluded that deal had no idea of the physical limitations," Stewart Swift of the Association of American Railroads in Dallas said.

The Russians accuse the Americans of not being properly geared to handle the huge shipments.

Small Ships

The Americans accuse the Russians of having ships too small for fast loading techniques and not conducive to the kind of working conditions enjoyed by U. S. longshoremen. They say some of the Soviet ships have had to be refitted to take on the grain shipments.

Another thing that has plagued the transaction is that the elevator companies also have obligations to make wheat shipments to countries such as Indonesia and Peru.

And, although the sales agreement was signed in July and foreign flag ships began transporting shipments immediately, it was not until October that negotiations concerning U. S. and Soviet ships were completed, and the two countries began using their own vessels.

"We sat around for about three months after the sale was signed," Wayne Slovacek, plant manager of the Union Credit Grain Elevator, said.

"Then all of a sudden they began just before Thanksgiving, and all the ships started hitting at once. We got congested right quick," he said.

© *Los Angeles Times.*

Sweden Ends Boycott

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—The Swedish liquor monopoly announced today that it was ending its seven-year boycott of wine and liquor imports from South Africa. The boycott was imposed in the spring of 1966 after strong government criticism of South African racial policies.

Institute in Berlin Says Skeleton Definitely Is That of Bormann

BERLIN, Feb. 8 (AP).—A human skeleton recently unearthed in West Berlin is without any doubt that of Martin Bormann, the long missing Hitler deputy, the director of the Institute for Forensic Medicine said today.

Dr. Heinz Spengler, whose institute studied the skeleton for more than a month, said he based his conclusion on comparisons of the skull with photographs of Bormann, discovery of a mended collar-bone break such as one Bormann suffered, measurements of the skeleton and correspondence of the skull's dentures with a sketch of Bormann's teeth made by his dentist.

The skeleton was one of two accidentally unearthed by a crew digging a cable trench along a commuter line near West Berlin's Invalidenstrasse on Dec. 7 and 8.

"There is no longer any doubt: One of the skeletons is the remains of Bormann. The second dead man is Hitler's personal physician, Stumpfegger," Dr. Spengler told the daily newspaper Bild. Bormann and Stumpfegger disappeared in Berlin on May 2, 1945.

British Press for First Time Identifies Spy Service Chief

LONDON, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—Following the lead of a West German magazine British newspapers today printed for the first time the name of the head of the British Secret Service and some questioned the value of having kept it secret.

"For the first time in a British newspaper, you can this morning read the name of the present head of MI-6—Sir John Rennie," the Daily Mail said in an editorial.

A Daily Express writer, Chapman Pincher, also printed the name, adding that he had known it since Sir John was appointed four years ago.

British newspapers previously have observed a government request—known as a "D-Notice"—to refrain from printing the names of the chiefs of the secret service, known as MI-6, or the counter spy security service, MI-5.

But the German magazine Stern yesterday disclosed the MI-6 head's name, indirectly, in an article on the appearance of Sir John's 24-year-old son in a London court last week on a drugs charge.

Stern said the defendant's father had announced his resignation as chief of Britain's secret service because of the drugs case.

The London Daily Telegraph today quoted the secretary of the government committee responsible for D-Notices as saying that, since Sir John's name had been printed abroad, restrictions on its publication here no longer applied.

It added that Sir John already has indicated that he will leave his official post, deputy under secretary at the Foreign Office, before he reaches the compulsory retirement age of 60 in 11 months.

Mr. Pincher's report in the Express said that the names of the secret service chiefs have not been disclosed because of a pathological preoccupation with secrecy in British officialdom and to save them from embarrassment in case of a spy scandal.

The Mail editorial said the British public "is always the last to know what every enemy intelligence service in the world has known for years."

The names of the heads of the Soviet and American secret services were common knowledge, but still the MI-6 continued its secrecy, it added.

"All we can say is—why do they bother?"

Malaysia Farmer Kills 8

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Feb. 8 (AP)—A farmer killed eight persons, including two policemen, before he was killed by police gunfire in a rice paddy 60 miles south of Kuala Lumpur today.

U.S., Britain Open Talks on Cheap Fares

U.K. Airlines Offer Lower Atlantic Rates

LONDON, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—Anglo - American talks began here today to fix a joint tariff for cheap air fares across the North Atlantic.

British airlines already have drawn up a scale of low fares that they want to set after the present agreements expire on April 1. The major U.S. airlines plying the North Atlantic—Pan American Airways and Trans World Airlines—have proposed fares which are, in some cases, higher.

The meeting today between government officials is designed to resolve the difference. Heading the delegations are Joseph Silberstein of the State Department and David Hubback of the Department of Trade and Industry.

The fares proposed by the British go as low as £32.50 for an off-season, one-way, scheduled flight from London to New York and £45 for an off-season round trip on a transatlantic charter.

The talks are being held in private and no statement is expected before Monday or Tuesday. Informed sources said the meeting could end without any definite decision since the U.S. delegation might have to return home for further consultations.

Deadlock Possible

Aviation experts expected some compromise between the British and U.S. fare levels, but it was not ruled out that April 1 could arrive without an agreement. This would plunge the transatlantic airline business into chaos.

Tickets under the proposed fares already are being sold by British Overseas Airways Corp. and its small privately owned rival, British Caledonian, which is just starting scheduled service on the North Atlantic run.

Customers have been told they may have to pay a surcharge if the governments agree to fares higher than those now advertised.



Associated Press.

THE DEER PARK—Man in Independence, Mo., made this "tree" with an iron pipe and more than 600 deer and elk antlers that he collected on hunting trips to Colorado. Aside from being a local attraction, the unusual lawn ornament makes an easy landmark for giving directions in the area. Poor Joyce Kilmer.

Obituaries

Ira Bowen, U.S. Astronomer, Helped Design Big Telescopes

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Dr. Ira Sprague Bowen, 74, a noted astronomer who helped test and complete the world's largest telescope at the Mount Palomar Observatory, died Tuesday, apparently of a heart attack.

Dr. Bowen, a native of Seneca Falls, N.Y., joined the staff of the California Institute of Technology in 1921 as a physics instructor. In the early 1930s, he was associated with the planning of the Mount Palomar project and was responsible for the final testing and completion of the 200-inch Hale telescope. He also was a consultant on the design of several other telescopes, including the 120-inch instrument at the University of California's Lick Observatory and the 84-inch optical telescope and the solar telescope at Kitt Peak National Observatory near Tucson, Ariz.

In 1948, Dr. Bowen was named director of combined operations for both the Mount Palomar and the Mount Wilson Observatories, a post he held for 16 years until retiring in 1964.

He also was credited with developing improvements for spectrographs and cameras used in astronomical work and developing instruments to increase the efficiency of spectrographic observations.

During World War II, Dr. Bowen contributed to improving trajectories of underwater missiles and to wartime photography. Later, he supervised the photographic section of Caltech's rocket project for the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

Alexander Biddle

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8 (NYT).—Alexander Biddle, 79, executive vice-president of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange in the period of its expansion when it became the Philadelphia-Baltimore-Washington Stock Exchange, of which he was president in 1964-1965, died Tuesday at his home in Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Mr. Biddle graduated from Harvard in 1916. After a year at the University of Pennsylvania Law School, he served in World War I as a second lieutenant of field artillery.

He was an investment banker from 1919 to 1931. Mr. Biddle then became an adviser to the city administration on fiscal matters and, from 1935 to 1942, was president of the Pennsylvania Economy League.

In World War II, he served as a lieutenant-colonel in the Army in the European theater and in postwar military government in Bavaria.

Upon his return here in 1946, he joined the Stock Exchange and was named executive vice-president. In 1948, he founded the Invest-in-America National Council, which sponsors academic studies on economic theories for secondary-school teachers.

Robert Lazarus Sr.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 8 (NYT).—Robert Lazarus, sr., 82, chairman emeritus of the F. & R. Lazarus Co. department store, and vice-president and director of Federated Department Stores, Inc., died Monday.

Mr. Lazarus was president of the store from 1947 to 1959 and chairman from 1959 to 1969.

Columbia, Barnard Agree to Affiliation

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP).—Columbia University and Barnard College announced Monday that they have worked out an agreement of affiliation that would allow Barnard to retain its identity as a women's liberal arts college with its own curriculum, faculty, admissions standards and graduation requirements, while sharing the resources of a large university.

Barnard College president Martha Peterson said that the trustees of both Barnard and Columbia believe "it is important to have a college whose main concern is the education of women; that all things are not equal. They have said it is important to have a faculty oriented to special needs."

City Workers In Durban Go Back to Jobs

10,000 Blacks Pursue Walkout in Industry

DURBAN, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—The black strike movement here lost its momentum today when most of the City Council's 18,000 African and Indian employees decided to return to work.

In private industry, about 4,000 men returned to their jobs at a group of textile mills and a rubber factory.

But about 10,000 men were still out and there were several new strikes today in support of the demands for more pay.

Gen. P. J. Venter, assistant commissioner of the South African police, said that "more than half the firms which were hit by strikes are now almost back to normal, and it is our opinion that the rest of the workers who downed tools will also be returning to work soon."

Most workers at the city's electricity department decided to go back to work after a mass gathering in the department's yards watched over by police in full riot gear. Employees at the city engineers' department—a focal point for the strikes—also agreed to return to work tomorrow morning, as did workers at the city slaughterhouse.

Mayor's Ultimatum

The municipal workers were acceding to an ultimatum issued last night by Ron Williams, the mayor of Durban. He told strikers that if they were not back at work by tomorrow morning they would be fired.

Most of the men chose to accept an offer of a weekly increase of around 2 rand ($2.40) for the lowest-paid worker. With no unions and consequently no strike pay, some of the men who normally earn 18 rand ($15.60) a week were reaching the end of their ability to keep going.

One worker commented grimly that the men were going back "because we are hungry and because we have accepted the new wages."

OAU Ministers Adopt a Budget Of $5 Million

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Feb. 8 (UPI).—The 41-nation Organization of African Unity has adopted the largest budget in its history, Assistant Secretary-General Mohammed Sahnoun said today.

The spokesman did not release figures, but conference sources said the budget, for 1973-74, totalled nearly $5 million, an increase of almost 20 percent over last year.

"In my more than eight years at the OAU, no budget has been adopted more quickly than this one," Mr. Sahnoun told newsmen at the end of today's session of the annual ministerial meeting.

Mr. Sahnoun said delegates agreed to stage a film festival, strike special medallions and stamps, produce postcards, brochures and posters, arrange a soccer tournament, cultural and folklore activities and commission an OAU anthem.

Probe Dropped Of Police Over Munich Killings

MUNICH, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—The Munich state attorney's office said yesterday it has dropped investigations into manslaughter charges against the Munich police chief and his deputy in connection with the killing of 11 Israeli participants in the Olympic Games in September.

A spokesman said the office found that Manfred Schreiber and his deputy, Georg Wolf, could not be held legally responsible for the failure of police measures to free the Israelis from their Arab terrorist captors.

Two Israelis were killed when the terrorists raided their team quarters in the Olympic Village. The others died in a gun battle later between Arabs and police at Fuerstenfeldbruck Airfield, the battle in which five terrorists and one policeman were also killed.

The investigation by the state attorney's office found that Mr. Schreiber and his deputy, who headed police operations, had acted with due discretion and that the use of force to free the Israelis was an "acceptable risk," the spokesman said.

The charges, made by private individuals, alleged that the two police officers had neglected their duty and failed to take adequate precautions in the Olympic Village.

Arno Polluted, Pisa Judge Rules

PISA, Italy, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—The River Arno, which flows through Florence, is so polluted at its estuary here that no form of life can exist in it, according to a Pisa magistrate.

Justo Lado, who has been investigating the situation for several months, said that it would be true to describe its waters as "bacteriologically pure."—that not even bacteria could survive.

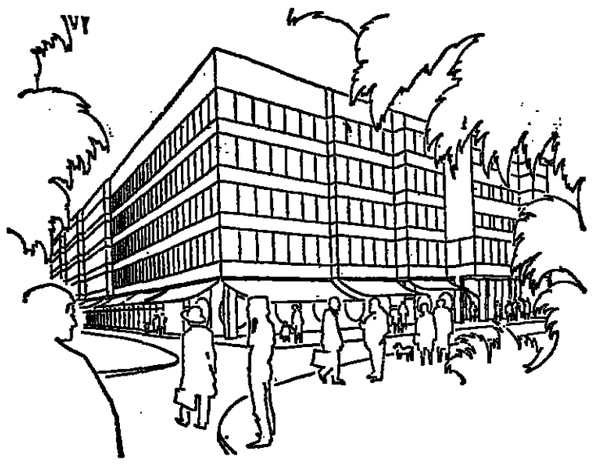
Pisa health authorities have warned the owners and managers of private and public buildings, including some factories along the river, to start installing sewage treatment devices.

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In Appeal for Voters' Support

Pompidou Denounces Leftist Opposition

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Feb. 8 (WP).—President Georges Pompidou today inveighed against the dangers of Communism for France as he engaged the full weight of his office in the campaign to save the ruling Gaullists in next month's national elections.

In a prime-time television talk, the president stressed the "us or chaos" theme so successfully employed by his illustrious predecessor, the late Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

With the Gaullists and their allies steadily losing ground in opinion polls to the leftist union of Communists, Socialists and some Radicals, Mr. Pompidou obliquely hinted that he would not ask his political opponents to form a government even if they won a majority of seats.

Charging that the leftist union's joint platform favors curtailing presidential powers "almost to zero," Mr. Pompidou said: "Don't count on me to repudiate everything I believe and everything the French people have solemnly approved."

Whether this meant that Mr. Pompidou would refuse to accept the voters' verdict in case of a leftist union victory could not be determined because he was not asked that question by interviewer Jacques Alexandre.



President Georges Pompidou

Constitution Vague

The Fifth Republic's constitution, hand-tailored for De Gaulle, is deliberately vague about the crisis which could ensue if the president of the republic cannot co-exist with the parliamentary majority.

Theoretically, Mr. Pompidou is entitled to dissolve a parliament if the leftist union wins a majority, call new elections and hope that the country would return a different verdict. But if the voters again backed the leftist union, Mr. Pompidou logically would have to resign, touching off a serious constitutional crisis which, in the light of French history, could lead to strikes and the threat of civil strife.

Another question which Mr. Pompidou was not asked involved a recent poll showing that 58 percent of those questioned believed the president should remain "an umpire above the parties" and "not engage in the campaign fight."

He purposely ignored another major opinion-poll trend: the growing strength of the once moribund Socialist party, which is steadily outdistancing the Communists to become an acceptable alternative to both Gaullists and Communists for many French voters.

Mr. Pompidou maintained that the Socialist party had become the "hostage, the prisoner" of the Communists and that the relative strength of the two major leftist parties in the next parliament was "of entirely secondary importance."

In typical Gaullist recourse to apocalyptical thinking, Mr. Pompidou warned that "a country like France is never safe from a sudden explosion and that crises like that of May, 1968, are never averted forever—no matter what people think, and everybody would do well to think about it."

Turmoil Threat Seen

Although Mr. Pompidou hinted that he might not accept Communists in government, he accused them of unwillingness to leave power if voted down by the country or parliament. He suggested that the Communists would use the Communist-dominated General Labor Confederation to launch a general strike and stage 1968-like disturbances.

He then charged that the Communists did not respect basic freedom or inheritance and property rights.

And in his long list of Communist evil intentions, he even lauded the United States, a relatively unusual Gaullist gesture, when he insisted on the necessity of maintaining the Atlantic military alliance.

Although he noted the "spectacular progress" of France under 15 years of Gaullism—and quoted the numbers of new cars and television sets and refrigerators—Mr. Pompidou acknowledged that social injustice remained. Outstripping West Germany economically would "not be easy," he added. A recent Hudson Institute report, commissioned by the government, had suggested that France would be the richest country in Western Europe by 1985.

Returning to the political fragility of France if the leftist union won the elections, he said: "It is obvious that political shocks with their economic and financial consequences could call everything into question."

21st Body Found In Paris School, 2 Still Missing

PARIS, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—The body of a child was found today in the ruins of a school that burned here Tuesday night. The discovery brought the confirmed death toll to 21, police said.

Another child and a teacher still unaccounted for are believed to be buried under the rubble. Three adults are among the known dead.

Angry parents today made plans to demonstrate outside a district city hall on Monday. Public anger has grown since it became known that warnings have been issued in the past about the electricity and heating systems of the school and about earth movements that could have damaged the boiler.

The British architect of the school, Michael Keyte, said today that he was sure the foundations could not be blamed.

"The school was built with the greatest care for security regulations," his statement said. "The materials employed had been submitted for examination by several specialized laboratories."

Mr. Keyte said that the tests had been completely satisfactory in respect to fire resistance and that the building plans had been in keeping with security rules.

15 Years for Arch Manipulator

Soviet Georgia's 'Godfather' Is Imprisoned

MOSCOW, Feb. 8 (AP).—Otari Lazishvili, a Soviet version of the godfather, is finally behind bars.

Lazishvili, a wheeler-dealer who built a financial empire and wielded prodigious political power in Soviet Georgia, has been sentenced to 15 years in a case with high-level repercussions.

The sentencing of Lazishvili and 81 associates in an illicit manufacturing enterprise, which bilked the state of 836,792 rubles, was reported in Saturday's issue of the Tbilisi paper Zarya Vostoka, which reached Moscow by mail yesterday.

The stolen sum is equivalent to $1,020,886 at the official exchange rate.

The Lazishvili affair, subject of previous articles in the Soviet press, has been cited by knowledgeable sources as one of the reasons for the downfall of Georgian Communist party chief Vasily P. Mzhvanadze on Sept. 30.

Enemy of Lazishvili

The Georgian Central Committee replaced Mr. Mzhvanadze—party first secretary for 19 years—with 45-year-old Eduard A. Shevard-Nadze, who, during his seven years as Georgian interior minister, acquired a reputation for being tough, incorruptible and an enemy of the Lazishvili machine.

Lazishvili, an unemployed chauffeur and a onetime economics student, organized in the late 1960s an extensive network of underground factories that turned out hard-to-get consumer goods such as nylon raincoats and shopping bags and sold them on the black market at inflated prices.

With its illegal income, reported the newspaper Trud last March, shortly after Lazishvili was arrested, he was able to acquire two villas with swimming pools, several automobiles and throw lavish dinners to celebrate victories of his favorite soccer team.

Link to Party Chief

His wealth also brought political power. Knowledgeable sources said Lazishvili was a frequent guest of Mr. Mzhvanadze before he was ousted and gave expensive presents to Mrs. Mzhvanadze, who was said to have great influence over her husband.

Lazishvili became so powerful, the sources said, that he was virtually able to dictate appointments and dismissals of republic ministers, secretaries of the Tbilisi City Committee and even secretaries of the Georgian party's Central Committee.

Georgia, which produced Stalin, is known for its byzantine politics and manipulations in virtually all phases of life. And Georgians are a clannish people known all over the Soviet Union as extraordinary entrepreneurs who—for a price—can produce anything from a front-row seat at a championship soccer match to a watermelon in January.

Zarya Vostoka said the prosecutor at Lazishvili's trial asked for the death penalty for him and three other defendants. But the Georgian Supreme Court ruled that they should get 15 years instead.

The relative lightness of the sentence would seem to indicate there are still Lazishvili men in Georgia's official bureaucracy. The embezzlement of large amounts of state money is punishable by the death penalty, and many men have faced the firing squad for stealing much less than Lazishvili.

Reforms Reported

Knowledgeable sources have reported the reforms of the new party chief, Mr. Shevard-Nadze, have done much to reduce the sort of profiteering that Lazishvili conducted. Since he took over, the Georgian and central newspapers have carried numerous exposés of economic wrongdoing.

Georgia's once ubiquitous itinerant peddlers, for example, are reportedly no longer allowed to leave their semitropical republic with suitcases bulging with fruit and flowers, which they traditionally sold for handsome profits during the winter in such northern cities as Moscow and Leningrad, and even in Siberia.

Traffic Hazard Is Drunkenness By Pedestrians

MOSCOW, Feb. 8 (AP).—There were 4,078 traffic accidents in the Russian capital last year, city authorities reported today, and about 26 percent of them were caused by drunken pedestrians.

The daily newspaper Moskovskaya Pravda complained that 83 percent of the 1972 traffic accidents here were due to careless pedestrians, 1,090 of whom had drunk too much, presumably vodka.

Dominican Chief Calls Emergency After 'Invasion'

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Feb. 8 (UPI).—President Joaquin Balaguer last night declared a state of emergency to deal with an "invasion" by guerrillas who allegedly came from Cuba.

In a radio-TV speech, Mr. Balaguer asked Dominicans to make sacrifices necessary to preserve the peace in the country.

He again accused former President Juan Bosch, leader of the Revolutionary Dominican party, of being the brains behind the invasion and said that the government would use all of the powers it assumes under the state of emergency to smash the revolt.

Russians Told NATO Rejects Troop Exemption in Hungary

VIENNA, Feb. 8 (UPI).—NATO today formally rejected a Soviet proposal to exempt Hungary and Russian troops stationed there from East-West troops cuts in Europe, Western diplomats said.

The rejection was delivered by Dutch Ambassador Bryan Quarles van Ufford and U.S. delegation leader Jonathan Dean. The two were representing NATO during a meeting with Soviet delegation chief Oleg N. Khlestov, the diplomats said.

Western officials said that there is no deadlock in the talks, which opened formally Jan. 31 but were immediately adjourned for sessions on procedural details, causing a one-week delay.

"The situation is still very fluid," one official reported. He said that there was no evidence that either side would seek a recess during which delegations would return to their capitals for strategy conferences or simply to delay the talks.

"This would be to admit failure," he said.

Italy Role an Issue

In an apparent attempt to broaden the participants' roster to include the Mediterranean area, where NATO troops outnumber Warsaw Pact forces, Communist officials today suggested that Italy be brought into the talks as a full member. Earlier, Romania and Bulgaria had demanded full membership and Russia proposed that Hungary, which the West wants as a full member, be relegated to virtual observer status.

The Soviet proposal on Hungary would in effect exempt from force reductions the 39,000 Soviet troops stationed there.

Western officials said NATO was sticking to its stand that full decision-making participation in the talks be limited to nations with military units in Central Europe.

Helsinki Disappointment

HELSINKI, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—The preparatory talks on a European security conference marked time here today, with both Eastern and Western blocs supporting previously stated positions.

With the second round of the 34-nation talks due to end tomorrow and be followed by a two-week recess, Western delegates underlined their demands for less restricted cultural and human contacts.

The Eastern bloc, observers said, has emphasized the role of governments, not of citizens, in increasing European détente, with the governments retaining their powers to "protect the individual from bad ideas."

U.S. delegate Val Peterson said there was disappointment at the rather narrow framework that some countries were advocating for the improvement of contacts between countries.

"If the relaxation is going to be genuine and enduring, more is involved than diplomatic exchange and contacts between organizations. It must also involve people," Mr. Peterson said.

Dutch envoy Valck Lucassen said he was "very disappointed" with the East's demand that contacts among people should stay on an official level. He said he could not find a single point in the Eastern stand where some kind of checks and controls were not mentioned.

Warsaw Pact Huddle

WARSAW, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—Defense ministers of the Warsaw Pact countries today ended a three-day conference which concentrated on problems involved in the reduction of forces in Central Europe.

The Polish news agency, PAP, said that the ministers considered "problems connected with the present activities of the Warsaw Pact military bodies." It added that the ministers passed a series of resolutions, but it gave no indication of their content.

Kidnap Victims Freed in Sicily, Northern Italy

VIGEVANO, Italy, Feb. 8 (Reuters)—A young industrialist was released by kidnappers late last night after his family paid a ransom of 1.25 billion lire (more than $2 million), the public prosecutor said today.

Francesco Cutuli told journalists the figure was a record for Italy. He declined to comment on reports that the kidnapping of the industrialist, 34-year-old Pietro Torrielli, was carried out by the Mafia.

Meanwhile, only a few hours later in Palermo, capital of Sicily and headquarters of the Mafia, the release of another industrialist, held for almost six months, was announced by police. The ransom paid for the victim, Luciano Cassina, 37, son of one of Palermo's richest businessmen, was not known but it was believed to be even higher than that paid by Mr. Torrielli's family.

Police had been searching all over Italy for Mr. Torrielli, who was kidnapped from his car on the edge of this town southwest of Milan on Dec. 18. Witnesses saw a group of men break into his car through the rear window and drag him to another car.

Mr. Torrielli is the director of a shoe-making company.

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Watergate Woods—and Trees

The unanimous vote by the Senate to set up a committee to investigate the Watergate case and its implications is welcome. To be sure, the Republicans charge that the Democratic majority will use it for partisan purposes, and it is not improbable that the Democrats will at least try to do so. But such an investigation represents the only hope of getting at the whole range of facts behind the surface exposed in the criminal trial of the Watergate defendants. For the basic issue is of major importance: What legal and ethical rules protect the confidentiality of party activities during a campaign against the prying eyes and listening ears of the other party? Are those rules adequate?

The woods of the Watergate case were obscured by the trees that loomed so large in the courtroom. This is not a reflection upon the courts—they are empowered only to try specific cases, and to protect the rights of the community and the individuals involved in those particular instances, in accordance with established procedures.

But the real community interest goes beyond that, and a congressional investigation is not only empowered, but obligated, to go beyond that. It should be able to draw conclusions from its work that will not only apply to any single group of defendants, but to the laws themselves, and their effect, in this case, upon the preservation of a practicable degree of purity in the electoral process.

But the issue of confidentiality is not confined to the business of one party messing around in the affairs of another. It is involved in the Pentagon Papers case, now before the courts, and in the looting of documents from the Bureau of Indian Affairs during the sit-in by Indian activists. It is also at the heart of House subcommittee hearings on proposed legislation to protect newsmen against being compelled to testify about their sources of information. And there is the danger that in all of these instances, the personalities and particular plight of the individuals directly involved may—as in the Watergate trials—obscure the overriding public interest.

What is legitimate confidentiality? Does it apply to the Pentagon Papers? To the activities of the Democratic National Committee? To the papers seized in the Bureau of Indian Affairs? To information obtained by a reporter and not published by him? And if asserted confidentiality can be broken, what are the legitimate means of doing so?

The special cases around which all this discussion is revolving are intricate. No one disputes the guilt of those who pleaded guilty in the Watergate affair—not even the defendants. But who else is involved? Probably no one would challenge the guilt of those who walked off with the Indian papers, after breaking and entering. But how about the men who have been arrested in the course of attempting to return those papers? And many will applaud the reporter (who had been jailed for refusing to testify before a grand jury) who said: "A newsman is in a very real sense a public servant, responsible to the governed, not to the governors." But this is new law, or at least a new interpretation of old law, since the Supreme Court has never recognized such a unique status for the press. Can a public servant be chosen by a private enterprise?

Let the Watergate investigation go forward, and the House delve into the question of newspaper privilege. And, whatever the results of the court trials involving the Pentagon Papers and the Indian papers, let those matters be studied as well. In all probability, the proper limits of confidentiality will never be precisely defined, but their implications for a free press and a free, effective government must be constantly and seriously reviewed.

Heath and the Trade Bill

Amidst all the careful compliments and the traditional references to the alliance, Britain's prime minister delivered one pointed message to the President during his visit to Washington. Mr. Heath said, publicly and emphatically, that between Europe and the United States there are now two areas of "serious and urgent problems." One is the reform of the world monetary system, and the other is world trade. Monetary reform is moving slowly forward. But trade is another matter.

Last year the United States gave the Europeans to understand quite definitely that President Nixon would propose trade legislation early in this session of Congress. The administration needs the legislation to give it the authority to negotiate on the rules that regulate exports and imports. Congress was to pass this legislation by late summer, according to the original schedule, and the United States would be ready for serious bargaining by September. It is already fairly apparent that the administration is not going to meet that timetable, or anything close to it. The basic decisions on trade legislation have not yet been made within the administration. The crucial House Ways and Means Committee, which must handle the bill, has announced that it is taking up tax reform first. Mr. Nixon says that he will not visit Europe in the first half of this year. Taken all together, the evidence suggests that Mr. Nixon has no intention of moving quickly on trade.

* * *

The European reaction is divided. The French have been making it clear for some months that substantial default by the United States would suggest a serious lack of good faith. Mr. Heath, in the visit here, similarly laid great stress on the importance of a punctual beginning to negotiations. The West Germans, on the other hand, see many possibilities that threaten more harm than a delay. One of those possibilities is a screaming row in Congress, with the labor unions churning up a wave of xenophobia and U.S. trading partners bearing the brunt of it. Both geography and history permit the French and British to take a more detached view than the West Germans of the American option to withdraw troops rom Europe.

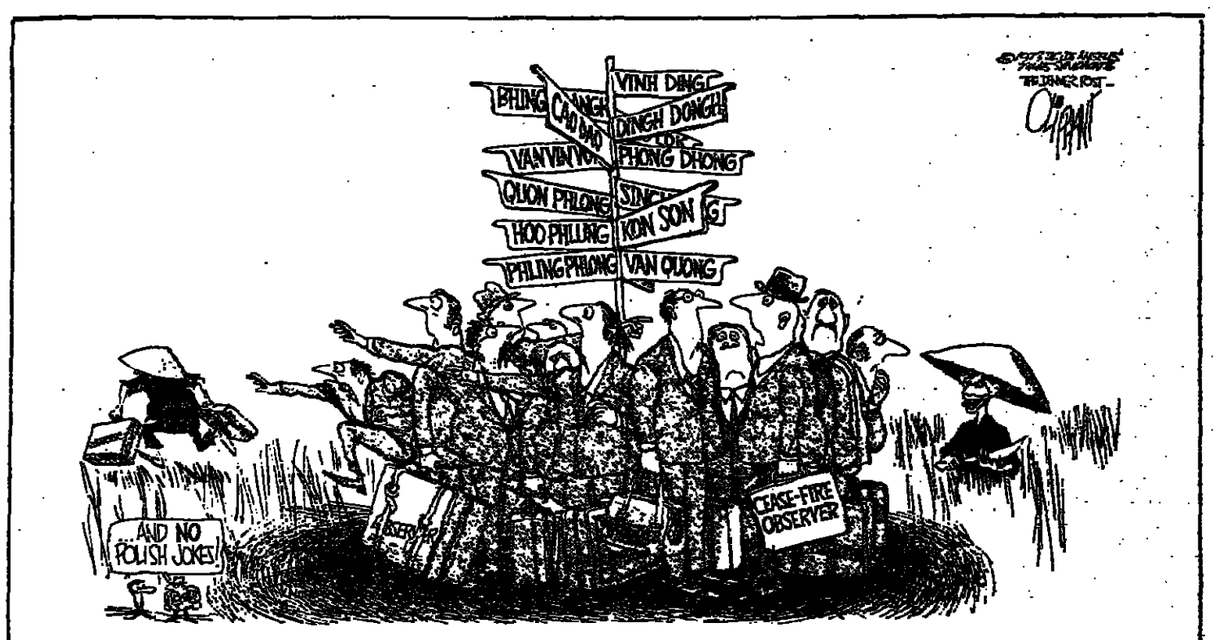
In this uneasy atmosphere of threat and counterthreat the United States is again preparing to pass the hat, among the nations of the world, for one-way commercial concessions to help our trade balance. It is not a very promising tactic. The United States tried it last year. After a great deal of hard give-and-take at the Smithsonian, the Nixon administration won the international agreement to a devaluation of the dollar. But instead of promptly introducing legislation to ratify this devaluation, the administration waited some weeks and then sent its negotiators back to get another round of concessions. What the United States got was trivial in economic terms—it involved things like frozen orange juice—but it was substantial in the damage that it did to the U.S. reputation for sticking to its word. Now we are going to have another run at asking other countries, less wealthy than ourselves, to give us some additional advantages without getting anything in return. The purpose is to disarm the protectionists in Congress. But this practice of the United States is a bad one because it suggests that the rest of the world is somehow responsible for U.S. trade deficits and owes it a solution. That idea has become popular in America, but not elsewhere.

There are now several very good reasons for the administration to move forcefully toward a rational policy of foreign trade. Mr. Heath touched on one of these reasons when he observed that Europe is a huge marketplace, and it is well accustomed to American goods. "The opportunities for the United States in Europe," he said at the National Press Club, "are very great if we can keep up the impetus for freer trade." If the United States cannot keep it up, of course, the opportunities will prove markedly less great.

* * *

Trade means jobs, and that is why all governments consider it a painfully sensitive subject. So far Mr. Nixon has had fairly good success in keeping his foreign policy separate from his domestic concerns. But when it comes to trade, there is no separation. To take the next step in his foreign policy, he would have to get a bill from a Congress with which his relationship is rapidly deteriorating. He would have to confront his new friends in the labor unions, which have turned bitterly protectionist. There is great political risk for Mr. Nixon in pressing for the kind of legislation necessary to expand world trade and world prosperity. But with every passing month the risks will rise, and the President's power to meet them will decline.

THE WASHINGTON POST.



'I Liked It Better When We Could Sit At Home And Criticize The Bungling Americans!'

Fighting a New Opium War

By C. L. Sulzberger

WASHINGTON—One area of U.S. foreign policy rarely discussed by diplomatic observers has shown considerable success during recent years. This is the curbing of shipment to America of hard drugs.

Dope addiction remains a most disagreeable, worrisome blot in the United States; yet this cannot wholly obscure achievements registered by coordinated efforts of the State Department, Treasury, CIA, and FBI in tracking down illegal traffic or alerting friendly governments.

In February, 1972, Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam (now army chief of staff) told me recent troop figures showed 3.7 percent users of whom 1.6 percent were at least temporarily cured before being sent home. There were 2.1 percent users of hard drugs among troops going home. "Pot is not a serious problem," he added.

Lot of Money

Speaking of hard drugs, Abrams said: "There's an awful lot of money in it. And the whole drug traffic is a monstrous and sophisticated operation. The poppies for opium aren't grown in South Vietnam . . . all that is done in Thailand, in Burma, in Laos, in North Vietnam, in China. The whole structure of this business has to get its raw opium to certain points for distillation. The heroin that's in South Vietnam has all been distilled somewhere else."

Mohammed Heikal, the well-known Cairo editor and friend of Presidents Nasser and Sadat, says that when Chou En-lai dined with Nasser in Alexandria, June 23, 1965: "One of the remarkable things he said that night when talking about the demoralization of the American soldiers [in Indochina] was that 'some of them are trying opium, and we are helping them. We are planting the best kinds of opium especially for the American soldiers in Vietnam.'"

In his book, "The Cairo Documents," just published this year, Heikal says Chou continued: "Do you remember when the West imposed opium on us? They fought us with opium. And we are going to fight them with their own weapons. We are going to use their own methods against them." But Chou has since indicated to more recent interlocutors that China does not now pursue any such deliberate policy. Whether this is because of better relationships with Washington is impossible to say.

One area where there is certainly direct relationship between diplomacy and drugs is Turkey which, in 1972, officially put an end to legal growing of opium poppies. On Aug. 19, 1971, Gen. Cevdet Sunay, president of the Turkish Republic, told me: "In recent months our main problem with the United States was opium. Washington claimed 80 percent of U.S. heroin came from Turkish sources. It is hard to believe this when one knows how many Asian countries produce this drug."

Turks Agreed

Notwithstanding, Turkey agreed to terminate legal opium growing and the United States sent financial aid and agricultural experts to help farmers develop substitute crops. Sunay said: "The government did the right thing in suppressing production. We are aware that the United States is gratified. And we are too. We don't want to contribute to poisoning of the world's youth."

Exchange of information between anti-narcotic agents of the United States and those of France, Turkey, West Germany, Italy and South America has become speedier and more complete. French gangs involved in drug operations have found increasing difficulty in getting heroin to the United States directly and have come to depend on Latin American transit shipments.

No mysterious organizations like the Mafia or the Union Corse are involved in the French trade. It is generally a question of individual criminals seeking to make a killing. American Mafiosi in Italy are carefully watched by Rome; until recently French criminals had a freer hand.

France's anti-criminal branches, under Interior Minister Raymond Marcellin, have been cracking down, aware that French youth faces the same drug danger as American youth. Libelous rumors that the French intelligence agency, SDECE, was financing operations from drug sales, have virtually ceased since SDECE was quietly cleaned up by a new director, Count Alexandre de Marenches.

Furthermore, the French are applying a squeeze around Marseilles, the principal entrepot for Mediterranean hard drugs. Just after World War II, that port became a shipping point for the American East Coast and Marseilles laboratories were developed to refine opium smuggled from Turkey.

Marseilles became a kind of thieves' den during the heyday of the French North African empire. Unemployed crooks were drawn into the American drug trade when that empire disappeared.

Letters

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

EFTA

A New York Times editorial reproduced in the Feb. 2 issue of the International Herald Tribune refers to the free trade arrangements of the European Community "with former members of the European Free Trade Association."

Mark Twain said of a similar statement, concerning his own reported demise, that it was "grossly exaggerated." In fact, EFTA continues in full operation, albeit with seven countries—Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland—instead of the previous nine. The free trade area between the seven countries continues to be administered by the EFTA councils. Moreover, the free trade agreements mentioned in the editorial provide that free trade in industrial products continues virtually without interruption between the seven and their former EFTA partners, Denmark and the United Kingdom. In addition, of course, free trade between the seven and the other members of the community will be arrived at by stages culminating in mid-1977.

GEORGE R. YOUNG,
Head of Information,
EFTA Secretariat.

Geneva.

Amnesty Issue

The war may have ended in Vietnam, but it is still being waged in the United States as witnessed by Mr. Nixon's insistence that there will be no amnesty for the thousands of American draft dodgers (IHT, Feb. 1).

Ironically, Mr. Nixon is willing to contribute millions of dollars to North Vietnam—this being in the "great tradition of America" helping its former enemies. Yet at the same time he insists that draft dodgers must pay their price through criminal penalties. The reasons for this policy are based on a favorite conservative theme: that many American soldiers were imprisoned, thousands were killed, many more thousands were wounded and many sacrificed two and three years of their lives—consequently draft dodgers must pay a penalty.

One can reasonably assume that North Vietnam was in some way responsible for those casualties. Yet now, thanks to the generosity of Mr. Nixon, North Vietnam is forgiven and gains retribution for its war role while a handful of Americans whose goal was to force an end to the killing in Vietnam must now pay the price. Certainly this is a gross injustice and it is time Mr. Nixon ended his moral and political schizophrenia.

CRAIG SPENCER.

Talence, France.

Don't Forget

I hope the war is over. I hope my children will not have to fight in and demonstrate against the same wars in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam which I have grown up with.

The agreement leaves me with serious questions about its moral implications and effectiveness. I fear that the United States government will want to have a say in postwar Vietnam. I fear for the 250,000 political prisoners who have been reclassified by Thieu as criminals to avoid repatriation. Hopefully, the postwar government of Vietnam will be independent of foreign control.

At best, the peace in Vietnam will be a grim one, of scarred landscape and people. The United States military has wrought great destruction and sorrow on Vietnam, and likewise, a great part of the burden of reconstruction should go to the United States government. But this crime against humanity should be repaired by humanity. The efforts of reconstruction should be international.

In 1945, the concentration camps of Nazi Germany were opened to the eyes of a horrified world. The American people will see the crimes of this war in their living rooms. This time, we must not forget.

PAUL STEINHERZ.

Turin.

Buckley's Tango

William F. Buckley jr. is disturbed by the film, "Last Tango in Paris," and its enthusiastic reception by film critic Pauline Kael and Time magazine ("Appraising Ennobling Dirty Movies," IHT, January 31). Citing testimony from persons unspecified ("they say"), he pronounces "Last Tango in Paris" "animalistic and depraved." Such art as this, he claims, can only lead to "the kind of disintegration perfectly captured by Walker Percy in... "Love in the Ruins."

Continuing his attack on "the absurd, the perverse, the animalistic" in art, Mr. Buckley calls on Prof. Duncan Williams's book, "Trousered Apes," to bolster his case, then rallies further support from Ernest van den Haag, Malcolm Muggeridge, and Edmund Burke. He gets off some cracks at the film's supporters, including Miss Kael and novelist Alberto Moravia, and takes a passing swipe at Sartre. In a typical flourish of Buckleyan wit, he characterizes the film's director as "Hot Pants Bertolucci."

Unfortunately it all adds up to nothing. Nowhere can I find any evidence that Mr. Buckley has actually seen "Last Tango in Paris."

MARY LOUISE WILLEY.

London.

William P. Buckley's cheap sneer at "Hot Pants Bertolucci" in his column, "Appraising Ennobling Dirty Movies" (IHT Jan. 31), reminds me of that other paragon of yellow journalism, Walter Winchell, whom Buckley seems bent on imitating.

Buckley has not seen the "Last Tango in Paris," which doesn't of course inhibit him from attacking it, on the grounds—as far as I can understand him—that it destroys all those moral values dear to Mr. Buckley. The public deserves protection all right: Who will protect us from the obscenities of W. F. Buckley?

EDWARD BEHR.

Rome.

Nixon Paradox

Permit me to add two more examples to the list of President Nixon's paradoxes. Henry A. Kissinger, in defining the administration's position of development of better U.S.-North Vietnam relations, stated the need "to establish some sort of ongoing dialogue to work out machinery for exchanging of ideas" (IHT, Feb. 3-4). The theme of developing an exchange of ideas appears frequently in the administration's statements on bettering relations with Communist countries.

On the other hand, President Nixon has demonstrated his personal aversion to maintaining "some sort of ongoing dialogue" with the Congress of his own country. Following the same pattern, the "machinery for exchanging ideas" within the United States, a traditionally free and open press, has come under a wave of administration-initiated criticism and pressure that is unprecedented in scope and intensity. What must American citizens conclude from such humorless ironies? Does the President feel that he can have more productive dialogues with Communist governments than with his own Congress? Does the American press exchange free ideas in an un-free manner or exchange un-free ideas too freely?

JOHN A. WETTELAND Jr.

Paris.

Other POWs

Referring to "There Are Other POWs" by Tad Szulc (IHT, Feb. 1): There are still other POWs, not just 92,000 Pakistanis. Although a cease-fire has been in force in the Middle East since Aug. 7, 1970, Egypt and Syria refuse to exchange the 13 Israeli POWs they hold. One should remember that Israel has always been prepared to exchange the POWs it holds for the few Israelis but Egypt and Syria have always refused to do so.

G. STRASMAN.

Tel Aviv.

Honor Kissinger

Last December you published a letter from me suggesting that Henry A. Kissinger be awarded this year's Nobel Peace Prize. Some of your readers were of the opinion that it was too early for such recognition. Now that the war in Vietnam is ending may I repeat the idea.

For I am particularly prompted to do so in view of the bitter criticism by the Swedish Premier, Mr. Palme, of U.S. war policy.

Let honor be given where honor is due.

JOEL CANG.

London.

Nobel Peace Prize

Russell Baker (IHT, Feb. 7) notes that there would be a "special sweetness" in Nixon's receiving the Nobel Peace Prize in Sweden. There would be something a lot more special than sweetness; the Peace Prize is awarded, announced and presented in Oslo.

H. JOHNSTON.

Paris.

Appraising U.S. Tilt to Communists

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Henry A. Kissinger has serious business to do on the visit he is now beginning to Hanoi and Peking. Still his trip gives color to the widespread fear in Western Europe and Japan that the Nixon administration is hooked on doing deals with the Communist countries.

So unless this country pays very special attention to the Europeans and the Japanese, they will hit us where we are immediately vulnerable. That is, in the matter of support for the dollar.

The visit to Hanoi offers the most striking example of important business that only Dr. Kissinger can transact. The President's chief foreign policy adviser goes to North Vietnam on the pressing invitation of Hanoi's chief negotiator at the Paris peace talks, Le Duc Tho, and it is easy to see Mr. Tho's interest in having Dr. Kissinger in North Vietnam.

Resistance Mystique

The North Vietnamese leadership has been steeped in the mystique of resistance for three decades. Long after China and Russia had evinced doubts about Hanoi's cause, supposedly sophisticated North Vietnamese leaders such as Prime Minister Pham Van Dong held out against the United States.

As the one North Vietnamese leader who has dealt with Americans, Le Duc Tho wants Dr. Kissinger in Hanoi to convince his colleagues that fighting is a mug's game. Given Dr. Kissinger's special talent for winning over those suspicious of the President, his visit can have a truly important influence in turning Hanoi to a constructive role in world affairs.

As to China, the great contingency in the world is not, as some Washington dramatists imagine, that Moscow will jump Peking in a pre-emptive nuclear strike. The more serious danger is that the younger generation of Chinese leaders will part company with the policy of Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai to move in the direction of accommodation with Moscow.

Dr. Kissinger is going to China chiefly to keep Peking on the Washington wavelength. His idea is to thicken the diet of common interests between Washington and Peking the better to hold the next generation of Chinese leaders aloof from Russia.

The very legitimacy of Dr. Kissinger's visit, however, only underlines the fears of the West Europeans and Japanese. Their most sophisticated diplomats and businessmen view Dr. Kissinger's trip as only one more sign of a basic drift in American policy.

As they see it, the Nixon administration has embarked on a policy of engagement with the Communist world from which there is no breaking off. The essence of that process is that the Nixon administration uses foreign policy as its principal device for winning political support at home.

But the way the President can best impress the electorate is by transactions with the Communist states—notably Russia and China. Hence Dr. Kissinger keeps going back to Peking, and the big diplomatic event on the 1973 calendar is the expected visit of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev to Washington.

In comparison, the kind of business that can be done with the Europeans and Japanese is pallid stuff. It involves technical issues expressed in various kinds of shorthand for security or economic business—such as GATT, MBFR, the Smithsonian Agreement, or SALT-2—which passeth understanding.

Upstaged

Precisely because they fear they are being upstaged in Washington, the Europeans and Japanese lose no occasion to let the United States know they still exist. In that vein the West Germans and Japanese have recently resisted American pressure to revalue the mark and the yen. As a result, there is now a great deal of pressure on the dollar and the monetary quarrel threatens to poison relations among the allies.

What all this means is that the Nixon administration needs to take special pains to assuage the feelings of the Europeans and the Japanese. Mr. Nixon himself ought to put some content into his increasingly empty comment about this being the Year of Europe.

Dr. Kissinger's White House office has to be reorganized (perhaps through the naming of a nonmilitary deputy) so that it can handle the needlepoint of allied relations as well as the broad strokes of relations with the Communist capitals. Above all things, as a gauge of its future intention to deal in a generous way, Washington needs to surface soon a liberal trade bill.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 9, 1898

PARIS—The best evidence of Spain's improved position in the Antilles that has been recently given is the visit of the French warship Dubourdieu to Havana and the quasi-official recognition of the new Cuban autonomous government by France. In the meantime more Spanish vessels are on their way to Cuba, and some of them will make friendly visits to ports in the United States. The situation is clearing.

Fifty Years Ago

February 9, 1923

NEW YORK—The city's latest fad is to have cigarettes colored to match the gown of the woman smoker. The fad was started by a dressmaker in Madison Avenue showing a model wearing a blue gown and smoking a blue cigarette. Blue cigarettes were sold with the gown, as were other colored cigarettes with other colored gowns. But many cigarette manufacturers are hesitating because they think the new fad will pass away.

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THEATER

A Look at the Roman Season

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

ROME, Feb. 8 (IHT).—The Teatro Argentina became Rome's first municipal theater two seasons ago after an interminable struggle to obtain funds and to frame a charter that would meet the approval of differing political parties.

The playhouse itself was built in the very early 19th century and, with its tiers of gilt boxes and broad, deep stage, was based *on an 18th century model.* It was designed for opera and its first attraction was the world premiere of Rossini's "The Barber of Seville," which was hooted and declared a *hopeless flop on its* opening night in 1816.

Over 100 years later, in the 1920s, the Teatro Argentina housed Pirandello's *own company* when it played in Rome. It was here that "Six Characters in Search of an Author" had its first performance, an event that again shook the walls with cries of protest. The play, like the theater, has survived the opinion of the first-nighters. During the war, the theater was damaged by fire, its reconstruction and ensuing delayed reopening until 1971 when Franco Enriquez was appointed administrator.

"My *stepfather, Vittorio Gui,* conducted the music for D'Annunzio's 'La Nave' here in 1908," Mr. Enriquez said. "He is still with us and still, at 87, conducting. When I was appointed director he wired me to uphold the high reputation of the house."

It is generally agreed that Mr. Enriquez has done so. A tall, slight, gray-haired man, he has contagious enthusiasm for fine theater. This season has seen Goldini's "Lovers," "Alice in Wonderland," Giraudoux's "La Folle de Chaillot," Pirandello's "Tonight We Improvise," Gogol's "Inspector General" and "Moby Dick" at the Teatro Argentina. Mr. Enriquez has persuaded Luchino Visconti, whose recent illness caused him to cancel a staging of Wagner operas at La Scala in Milan, to direct Harold Pinter's "Old Times" here in the early fall.

At the moment, the Teatro Argentina is preparing to celebrate the 75th anniversary of Brecht's birth with a production of "The Good Person of Szechwan." Benno Besson, a Swiss-born disciple of Brecht and long *his assistant* at the Berliner Ensemble, has been invited to stage the morality about the problem of being good in a bad world. Besson is directing the *Italian* cast, headed by Valeria Moriconi, in French. At rehearsals *he acts out all the roles* to demonstrate nuances and exacting gestures, a show in itself.

In April the theater will give an anxiously awaited new Italian play, "Vita e Morte di Cola di Rienzi" by Enzo Siciliano. Rienzi, *the hero of Italian unity who* crowned himself in the Capitol in 1347, inspired a canto in Byron's "Childe Harold," Wagner's first opera, a book by D'Annunzio and a novel by Bulwer-Lyton. So the challenge to any writers is a *formidable one,* but Siciliano is an author of imposing promise in the opinion of many.

Mr. Enriquez, an advocate of outdoor theater—he has mounted 12 Shakespeare plays in the Verona arena—intends to go underground this summer.

"The authorities permitting, I will produce Euripides's *'Medea'* in the Catacombs. It is a play *ideally suited to such a setting,* but as yet there has been no theater in the Catacombs."

On his staff is Elena Martini, the daughter of the celebrated dramatist, Fausto Maria Martini whose "Laugh, Clown, Laugh," had great American success when presented by David Belasco with Lionel Barrymore and Irene Fenwick as its stars. It was subsequently made into a very popular *movie with Lon Chaney* and Loretta Young. After long neglect, Martini's plays are now reappearing on television, his well-known "Flowers Under the *Eyes" having aroused fresh interest* in his work, and some of his other subtle dramas are being considered for revival on the Italian stage.

The most popular play in Rome is a translation of the London farce, "No Sex, Please, We're British." As "Niente Sesso, Siamo Inglesi," it has been drawing crowds to the large Teatro Sistina (which seats 1,600) nightly since early December. It is predicted that it will have a *six-month run here, a record,* before going on tour.

A *light-hearted, light-minded* scamper, "No Sex" concerns the embarrassing complications that arise when a staid English household is mistakenly placed on the mailing list of Scandinavian pornography merchants and receives *shipments of erotic literature,* blue movies and as a climax two brazen hussies "in person." Its Roman production is enormously aided by expert comic performances—especially those of Johnny Dorelli as the worried butt of most of the jests and of Paolo Panelli as a bank inspector guest who suffers from insomnia.

The Mssrs. Garinei and Giovannini, the directors of the Sistina for the last 39 years, have never had a failure in their theater. Both are former sports reporters. They formed a partnership in 1944 and presented their first spectacle—a satirical revue with Anna Magnani as its star—just after the Allied liberation of Rome. Since then, they have produced more than 40 shows, alternating light comedy with musical comedy and writing many of the librettos themselves. Several *of their musicals* have been exported—two to Leningrad, three to London, two to Paris and one, "Rinaldo in Campo," to New York. "Rinaldo in Campo" spent two months on Broadway.

"It was not a failure, for no *other show in Italian has ever* had a longer Broadway run, but the overhead cost was too great," explained Mr. Garinei.

"Our aim is to supply what the public wants," he said. "Satire, we feel, is out for the moment. People are too worried about daily life to joke about it. They want *escape, fantastic farce or nostalgia* now."

Nostalgia is the keynote of their musical, "Ciao Rudy," a fanciful biography of Rudolph Valentino, which is presently touring Italy. It was originally seen at the Sistina five years ago with Marcello Mastroianni as the *romantic movie* idol. They now have a project to produce it in New York in English with Alain Delon in the leading role.

Two by Fabbri

Diego Fabbri appears to be the most successful of modern Italian playwrights. His bland form of gentle, sentimental comedy is in tune with the popular fancy. Two of his plays have been holding *the Roman boards simultaneously.* The first is "Un Ladro in Vaticano" which has just left the Teatro Eliseo for an extended tour. In it, that admirable actor, Gino Cervi, remembered in Paris for his Cyrano, enacts a soft-hearted yegg-man who succeeds in cracking vaults in the Vatican City. He *is apprehended* and during his trial the childlike purity of his spirit is revealed. Fabbri has written the revelation scene with an appealing charm which saves it from mawkishness.

His second contribution to the season is "La Bugiarda" (The Lying Woman) at the Teatro Valle. An outstanding hit, it is performed zestfully by a blue-ribbon company of which Rossella Falk and Paolo Stoppa are the principals. The wife is a compulsive liar and her Communist husband sees red when she flirts with a conservative count. Fabbri uses the situation to make some *harmless political jests, but,* with an eye on the box office, takes no sides.



Franco Enriquez, director of Teatro Argentina.

Plans Announced For '73 Version Of Jazz Festival

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (NYT).—The 1973 Newport Jazz Festival in New York will be expanded considerably beyond the already large dimensions of 1972, its first year in the city, George Wein, its promoter, said Tuesday.

The festival will return to most of its former sites—Philharmonic Hall, Carnegie Hall, Radio City Music Hall and the Staten Island Ferry—for its 10-day run, June 28 through July 8.

But it will also take over the Wollman Amphitheater in Central Park, Alice Tully Hall at Lincoln Center, Shea Stadium, the Apollo Theater in Harlem, the Roseland Ballroom in Manhattan and the Nassau Coliseum in suburban Long Island.

Instead of the 600 musicians of last July, the festival will bring on about 1,000 this time. Instead *of 45 concerts,* Mr. Wein has scheduled 64 and he is likely to add more. Last year, for example, he announced 27 events at the start and then tacked on 18 more.

In addition, Mr. Wein announced his outright sponsorship this year of last year's *counter-festival,* put on by New York musicians who objected to the alleged exclusion of lesser-known local talents. He said he would guarantee its overhead for a six-night stand in Alice Tully Hall, as part of the Newport program.

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IRVING MARDER: *Repatriation of an American*

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—Ad in the IHT.

PARIS (IHT).—"I think it must have been just after the start of the '68 riots," Charley Boggs said. "My son Gordon, who was about 15 then, came to me almost in tears. He'd been out on the street—not rioting, though he was a lycée student—and two cops stopped *him to check his papers.* Now, Gordon was born here, and until he went to the States he spoke better French than English. Anyway, this is how the dialogue with the cops went—he called them 'flics': First flic: 'Ah, another foreigner.' Second flic: 'France is becoming a garbage can for foreigners.'"

Charley Boggs, who was born in Kentucky in 1921, is undoubtedly familiar, like most Americans of his generation, with the heartfelt if excruciating sonnet by Emma Lazarus that begins, "Give me your tired, your poor/Your huddled masses yearning to breathe *free,/The wretched refuse of your* teeming shores..." And, since he is a civilized and literate man, with an appreciation of irony, the fact that those lines are inscribed on a statue presented to the people of America by the people of France would not, if called to his attention, fail to register in this context. But he is also a well-brought-up Southerner who has been a guest in France for almost half his life. And he is far too polite to counter—in conversation with a visitor five years after the event—the crack of a browned-off French riot policeman with a crack of his own about casting garbage on the waters.

But his son Gordon, who had grown up in France, "pretty well decided then," on that afternoon in 1968, that it was time to go home and get acquainted with the old country. If it has taken his father five years longer to reach *a similar decision, however, it is* not because he too has sustained a psychic wound. It's mainly that he feels he has come to the end of a chapter, and only incidentally that "our revels now are ended."

Durability

Americans have, of course, been coming to Paris to live and to paint *for at least a century,* though not many have persisted in this almost ritual role for as long as 22 years. But Boggs is a durable man; it shows in his weathered face. Born on a "dirt farm" in the Kentucky hills ("I was milking cows until I was 21"), he studied at the University *of Kentucky,* entered the Army, serving in the armored forces in the Pacific and later in Japan, returned to Kentucky to earn a degree, and arrived in Paris in 1950 as a GI Bill student. (There was a two-year hiatus before that, during which *he was the* director of an art museum in Evansville, Ind.)

He had begun to paint at the university, under the influence of a Bauhaus alumnus, and he continued his studies in Paris at the Académie de la Grande-Chaumière, in Montparnasse. He married a Swedish girl he had met at the café Dôme; their son was born in 1953. (The Boggs have since been divorced. His ex-wife now lives in the south of France.)

He doesn't feel that he is returning in defeat, and there is no bitterness. He came to Paris to paint—rather than to act the role of a painter—and he has painted. Why does he paint? "Out of necessity; it's the only way I feel good." The small, sky-lighted atelier in the Cité Falguière, in a not terribly chic Left Bank *quartier,* is crammed with



Charles Boggs
...no bitterness.

evidence that he has not spent the years "painting with his mouth" in cafés. His paintings hang in many galleries and in private collections in the United States and France, and he has had lots of one-man shows. As for critical recognition, he has never been concerned much with that, he says.

'Anything at All'

His stay abroad has also included a seven-year stint working for the *U.S. Army as an arts-and-crafts instructor,* but "teaching boys how to make leather billfolds got to be a bore." Mostly, though, he has painted—"anything at all—oils, watercolors, greeting cards, silk-screen. I don't care." True, the phone had not been ringing much that morning, despite the ad, but on the other hand he had just sold "that painting up there on the gallery" to an Argentine woman for $450. This is very close to his top for any single canvas, as far as he could recall. Asked about other painters whose work he admires, he thought for a moment, then said: "Rothko. His images were fantastic. It was like God looking at me..."

His decision to pack up his brushes and go home is linked closely to his feeling for his son. The boy, now a journalism student at Southern Illinois University, has been spending recent summers with his father; the two have become very close since the divorce. And also, Charley Boggs said, "My friends at home keep after me to come back. 'Get out *of that hole and come back,' they* say." He grinned, and the grin faded slowly.

"I will eternally remain a *foreigner here,"* he said. "Foreigners are tolerated here, but they are never really accepted. Oh, I have a lot of very good French friends"—the grin returned—"though I don't know if I'd go quite as far as to say that *some of my best friends* are French.

"I'll be back, from time to time, no doubt, on visits. We're keeping *the studio,* as a *pied-à-terre,* so I'll be back . . . But I'm what you might call a free-floater, a 'wayfaring stranger.' Yes, Charley Boggs is a free-floater, and he lives from one day to the next. But I'm not running *away* from *anything; I'm running toward* something."

Fashion

The Moustache Makes Comeback

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Feb. 8—Thanks in part to Olympic champion Mark Spitz, the moustache is back.

In France, it never really went out even if things have not been quite what they were during La Belle Epoque. In those days, only "gentlemen" wore moustaches, which were considered very seductive. And they took meticulous care of them, waxing and twisting endlessly. They even slept, one assumes, when alone, with a gadget that kept their moustache at just the right tilt.

Servants had no right to grow one but Parisian waiters struck in 1907 against that unwritten rule. During the '20s, Rudolf Valentino launched a new, clean-shaven era. By 1927, the vogue of the tango brought back the Argentine dancer moustache.

More recently, the hippies created hair revival. But their moustaches were wild and *bushy.* The movie people, especially Omar Sharif, who is never without a moustache, on or off the screen, turned the moustache into an elegant fad that now takes in fashion designers (Marc Bohan, *Philippe Guibourgé, Philippe* Venet and André Oliver), artists (César), hairdressers (Alexandre, Jacques Dessange) and journalists (Francis Dumoulin of Lui).

The moustaches of Prince Edouard de Lobcowicz and Barons *Edmond and Elie de* Rothschild are definitely Establishment.

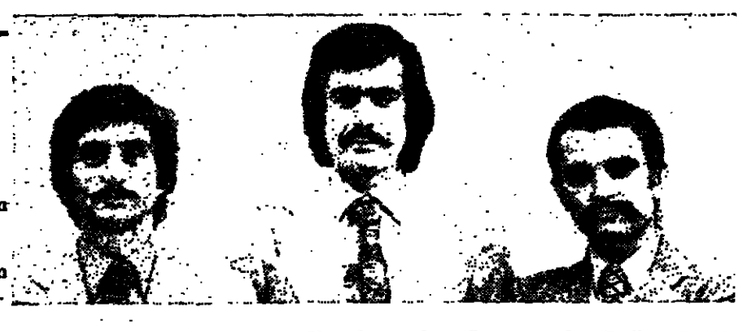
According to Alexandre, who has worn a moustache since he was 15 ("I'd *feel naked without* it"), moustaches have their own language or, if you prefer, the moustache makes the man.

A Study

The Carita sisters, who have a salon for men in Paris next to their shop for women, trace the current moustache fad back to the '72 summer Olympics and the *mustachioed* swimming champion Mark Spitz. They have made a study of different models and offer a choice of looks: Clark Gable, Charles Bronson, Errol Flynn and Charlie Chaplin, among others.

The Clark Gable model is wide, straight and leaves the upper lip exposed. The Charles Bronson is thicker and bushier; the Charlie Chaplin, short and wide, spanning the whole space between nose and lip; and the Errol *Flynn, quite thin.*

Thin is definitely seductive. Thicker and hiding the upper lip, the moustache becomes arrogant. The English officer model (l'Anglaise), with *tips* twisted up at a rakish angle, is sort of jolly-good-fellow sporty. The Gauloise, thick again but droopy, is more relaxed and bohemian and suits the painters of Montparnasse. Then there is the Mongolian model *with the* tips drooping below the mouth.



Three styles of moustache from Carita: Clark Gable, Charles Bronson and Mongolian.

In general, Carita warns, moustaches should always be longer than the upper lip, except, of course, for men with very big mouths, in which case moustache and mouth must fall even.

Care

Moustache care is another chapter. God forbid one should use soap and water. A soft shampoo, followed by a special milk seems to be the elegant answer, followed by a fine-tooth comb. Because moustaches sometimes turn gray before other hair, Carita can oblige with dye as well.

False moustaches, specialists agree, are for the birds. They *only look right at costume* parties such as Baron de Redé's Oriental Ball, Eddie Barclay's pirate evening or, more recently, the Rothschilds' Proust party. Renting a moustache costs 100 francs but if you want a ritzy, *custom-made one, it will set you* back 150 francs.

Tribune

'Civilisation' in Paris

PARIS, Feb. 8 (IHT).—Kenneth Clark's "Civilisation," the series of 13 films on Western culture, will be shown in Paris beginning Feb. 13. Two films will be shown each Tuesday evening and repeated the following Thursday for seven weeks at the American College in Paris, 31 Avenue Bosquet, Paris 7. Admission is free.

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (IHT).—This is how The New York Times critics rate the new movies:

"Private Parts," directed by Paul Bartel and starring Ayn Ruyman, got a fair review from *Roger Greenspun.* "At least a hopeful occasion for those of us who love intellectual cinema and at the same time care for the menacing staircase, for the onynous shadow, for empty rooms shuttered against the light of the afternoon." Greenspun notes. Though "no triumph," it marks "a giant step forward toward the successful blending of precocious perversity and satiric good sense that seems the fated direction of (Bartel's) career." Previous short films by Mr. Bartel include "Secret Cinema" and "Naughty Nurse."

"The World's Greatest Athlete," a Walt Disney production directed by Robert Schaerer, is rated "more often simple-minded than *simple and generally as hilarious* as finishing fourth in the mile run" by Timesman A. H. Weiler. On the other hand, Weiler says, "This ribbing of the Tarzan myth runs a good, clean course that should grab all red-blooded sports *fans up to and including the* 14-year-old group." Jan-Michael Vincent stars as the orphan son of African missionaries, "who may speak only pidgin English but can run, jump and throw like Jim Thorpe."

"A *Group of Experimental* Films," the new program of short movies at the Film Forum, got a mixed review from Roger Greenspun. J. J. Murphy's and Ed Small's "In Progress" is "the loveliest, most idiomatic, most responsive" work on the program, Greenspun writes. The 20-minute time-lapse movie, which records the passage of the days and seasons from September through May on a bit of landscape photographed on an Iowa farm, "really proves nothing except that it has a subject worth sustained contemplation." Less successful, in Greenspun's opinion: J. J. Murphy's "Ice," Stacy Keach's "The Repeater," "Aspects of the Hill Part I" by Noami Levine, "Project One," by David Lourie, and Robert Lange's "Mr. Pelican." All of these "offer rewards, and yet none of the rewards seem quite to validate the ingenuity or *effort put into* making the movie."



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88	64½ AbbtLb 1.10		75	271	69½	70¼	— ⅛
57¾	41⅛ ACF Ind 2.40	8	12	41¾	41½	41½	
18½	13½ AcmeClev .80	23	13	15¼	14¾	15	— ½
47¾	21 AcmeMkt 1	17	24	25⅛	24¾	25⅛	— ⅛
8.5%	12⅜ AdamsMk 1.25e	31		13¾	13	13	— ¼
13⅝	7¼ Ad Millis .20	3	150	7¾	7½	7½	
49½	23¾ Addresso .60	356	11	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	
27	13¼ Admiral	118	7	14½	13½	14⅜	+ ⅛
79⅜	54⅝ AetnaLife 1.48	303	11	65½	63¾	65½	+1⅜
60½	47½ AetnaLf pf	9		5 60½	56	56½	+ ¼
17	7⅞ Aguirre Co	12	36	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	24¼ AhmansHr	149	8	24	22¾	22⅝	—1⅜
22⅞	6½ Aileen Inc	140	17	6¾	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
78½	52½ Air Prod 2.0b	16	24	74	73¾	73⅞	— ⅛
23¾	13¾ Airco .80	140	9	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	3 AJ Industries	68	6	3½	3	3	— ⅛
65½	25 Alcoa 1a	22	15	29	28	28	—1¼
18	15 AlasGas 1.10	x6	9	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
109	102 Alas pf2.28	240		107		107	
54⅛	19½ Alaska Inters	212	17	34⅝	32⅞	34½	+ ⅜
29¾	20½ AlbertPC .32	92	17	23	21¾	22⅝	+1⅛
17¼	11¾ Albrtsn .36a	120	12	16½	16	16⅛	— ⅛
26⅜	17¾ AlcanAlu .80	106	14	25⅛	25	25	— ¼
16⅜	8 AlcoStand .34	45	8	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
40½	31½ AlconLab .14	52	59	39⅝	38¾	38⅞	— ⅛
22⅜	6¾ Alexndrs .10e	172	28	7	6¾	6¾	
15	11⅛ AlgLdg .54e	7	23	12⅛	12	12	— ¼
14⅞	9⅝ AllegCp .28e	13	11	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
31⅞	19¾ AllegLudlm 1	25	9	24½	24	24⅛	
44⅞	28 AllegLud pf 3	9		41½	41¼	41½	+ ¼
24⅝	19¾ AllegPw 1.40	145	9	22	21⅞	22	
30½	14¾ AllenGp 1.04f	39	10	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
36¾	26⅛ Allied Ch 1.50	585	12	31½	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
45⅛	32⅞ Allid Mill .65b	9	22	40⅝	39⅞	40	— ⅛
25	18¼ AlldMills .75	1	14	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ¼
25¼	16⅜ Allied Pd .68	32	8	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
56¼	44 AlliedPd pf 3			48½	48½	48½	— ½
39⅝	27½ AlliedStr 1.40	44	11	32½	32	32⅛	— ⅛
62	54 AlliedStr pf 4	290		62	62	62	
8⅛	4¼ Allied Super	52	14	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
15⅜	10⅜ AllisChal .20e	88	17	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
22⅜	17⅛ AllrgAud .48	17	12	19⅝	19	19⅛	— ⅛
19¼	14¼ AlphaPln .48	x17	7	15⅛	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
60	38⅞ Alcoa 1.80	1 66	11	52⅛	50⅝	51	—1
29⅜	23⅜ AmalSug 1.60	1	8	25⅛	25¼	25⅛	— ⅛
16¼	11⅞ AMBAC .59	38	11	12	11½	11½	— ⅛
20¾	21¼ Amer Es 1.20	8	8	23½	23½	23⅞	— ⅛
54⅛	39⅜ AmHess .30r	642	34	43¾	42	43½	— ⅛
119¾	89⅛ AmeH pf3.50	139		96⅛	92¾	96	—1¼
49¼	29 A AirFlit .42	59	28	32⅛	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
45⅞	17⅜ Am Airlin	2965	128	19½	18⅛	19¼	+1
16⅛	8¾ A Baker .20		7	9⅝	9½	9½	
49¼	39⅝ A Brands 2.80	78	9	42¼	41¾	42	— ⅛
81½	51¼ AmBdcst 1.20	73	17	67	65¼	65¼	—1½
36¼	27 Am Can 2.20	104	10	31¼	31	31	
28⅛	24½ A Can pf1.75	4		25½	25¼	25⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅜ AmCem .25f	84	12	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
28⅝	23¼ A CenIM 2.32	70	10	25½	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
28¼	19½ Am Chain 1	5	12	20	20	20	
40¼	29¼ A Cyan 1.25	329	13	29¼	28⅝	29	— ⅜
28⅛	17⅜ Am Distill 1	31		18¼	17⅞	18	— ⅛
45¾	43¾ AmDistVt .43	115	33	58	57¼	57¾	— ¼
11⅞	8⅝ ADuelV .18e			9¾	9	9	— ⅛
13⅜	12¼ ADuIV pf.84	18		13½	13½	13½	
32	25⅝ AmElPw 1.80	216	10	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜	— ⅛
23⅜	19 Am Ixp Ind	73		23⅜	23¼	23½	— ⅛
33⅜	29⅜ Am Exp pf	2230		30	29¾	30	+ ⅛
84	16 Am Fin 1.16	5	19	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
20¼	18 AmFin pf1.50	2100	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
29	26 A CnStd 2.05e	47		27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	19½ AGenCv .73e	84		19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
23½	16 A Genlns .52	313	8	17⅜	16⅝	17⅜	— ⅛
34⅝	28 A Gnln pf1.80	177		29¾	28¾	29⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	11¼ AmHoist .40b	x28	10	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅛
126¼	86 A Home 1.77	175	37	123½	120⅞	121⅝	—1⅞
55⅜	37⅜ Am Hosp .27	175	48	47⅝	46⅝	47⅜	+ ⅛
14⅛	9 AmInvns .50	10	7	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
49⅝	25 A Medical .12	60	20	27⅝	27¼	27⅞	+ ⅛
8	5 A Medicorp	132	7	8⅛	8	8	1⅛+⅛
33⅜	27 AMICix 1.40	176	12	33⅜	33	33⅝	+ ⅛
97	84 AMCix pf5.25	14		94¾		94¾	+ ¼
10⅜	6⅜ Am Motors	595	10	8½	8	8⅛	
47	34⅛ AmAlGas 2.30	149	9	41¾	41¼	41⅜	— ⅛
2.	14¾ Am Seat .72	8	10	15⅛	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
43⅝	25⅞ AmShip .60	58	12	26⅜	26	26	— ⅛
23½	17⅛ ASmelIR 1.20	189	10	19⅝	19½	19½	+ ⅛
56⅞	34¼ AmSoAir .70	53		52⅝	51⅝	52	— ⅞
	AmSAir fm.70	3		46¼	46¼	46¼	
16⅝	10⅛ Am Stand .40	81	10	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
65½	55⅛ A Std pf4.75	12		60⅜	60	60⅜	— ⅛
41⅞	32⅝ Am Steril .52	101	23	33	32	32	— ⅛
9⅝	5½ AT&T wt	903		7½	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
55	41⅜ Am T&T 2.80	2337	11	51	50⅛	50⅜	— ⅞
62⅞	57 Am T&T pf 4	242		59⅝	59¼	59½	— ⅛
14½	11¼ AWatWk .60	7	7	12¼	12¼	12⅛	
17½	15¾ AW pref 1.25	y100		16	16	16	+ ⅛
18⅝	14⅝ Ameron .65	5	7	15⅜	15¾	15⅝	
7¾	4 AmesDS .12e	6	8	9½	9¼	9½	
22	16⅛ Ametek .60a	30	13	17	16½	16½	— ⅛
67½	34⅜ AMF Inc 1.08	195	11	35¼	34⅝	35¼	+ ⅛
39¾	21 Amfaclnc .64	72	11	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
432	68½ AMP Inc .69	38	42	117⅜	115	115	—3
8¾	6½ AmpPgh .36	21	8	7½	7¾	7⅝	
15⅝	5 Ampex Corp	64		6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
29½	9¾ Amrep Corp	12	5	11⅛	11	11⅛	
36¼	26⅝ Amstar 1.70	23	6	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	
55¾	41⅜ Amstr pf2.65	1		42½	42½	42½	— ⅛
10	8⅝ AmStr pf.48	9		9	9	9	
45⅞	33⅜ Amsted 2.40	7	8	40¼	39⅞	40¼	+ ⅜
7⅝	4⅛ Amtel .20	26	9	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
23½	15⅜ Anacon .25e	3 328	10	21¾	20⅝	21¾	+1⅜
38½	26¼ Anch Hock 1	83	9	27	26⅜	26¾	— ⅜
14½	6¾ Ancorp .08b		9		7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	¼
59	43¾ AndCla 1.20b	24	8	48¼	47⅞	48	
20⅞	12⅞ Angelica .10	33	21	15	14	14⅞	+ ⅜
21⅜	13¼ Apache .32b	12	8	15⅜	15	15	— ⅛
39	18¼ apcoOil .89f	45	12	24⅜	24½	24⅜	
15⅛	5¼ Apoc Co .16	70	15	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
37⅞	17⅜ APL Corp	2	10	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
15	6⅜ Applied Mag	22	18	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
161	123½ ARA Svc 1.22	32	31	131½	129	129	— ½
23	10⅛ Arcatan .14	241	11	10⅝	9⅞	10	— ⅛
25½	21⅛ ArchDan .50	110	12	22½	22	22⅜	
40⅞	31¾ Arctic Entrp	188	6	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
25¼	17⅜ ArizPSv 1.16	51	9	22⅜	21⅞	22⅛	
33½	16 ArkBest .40	5	10	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
7¼	2¾ Arians D Str	10		3¼	3¼	3¼	
24⅜	9¼ Arlen RltyDv	170	12	9¼	8¾	9	— ⅛
25⅞	18⅛ Armco Stl 1	129	9	21½	21	21⅜	— ⅛
31¾	22¾ Armc pf 2.50	5		30	30	30	+ ⅛
69⅝	51⅜ Armc pf4.75	x130		63	63	63	+ ⅛
44⅞	25⅛ Armst CK .80	210	15	25¾	24½	24⅝	— ⅜
45	33⅜ Arm Ru 1.60	41	7	35¼	34½	34½	—1
22⅞	19¼ Aro Cp .90b	3	9	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ½
30	20⅝ Arvin Ind .52	34	16	27½	26¾	27¼	
35	23¼ Ashld Oil 1.20	217	10	29	27¾	28½	
10¾	6⅜ Assd Brew	14		7½	7¼	7⅜	
59⅞	42⅝ AsdDGd 1.20	55	15	46	45½	45½	— ½
33⅛	22⅝ AssdSp 1.20b	5	12	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	
16¼	11 Athlone .40b	30		13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
24	22¼ AticoMt 2.28e	114	9	22	21½	21¾	
24	20⅜ AtlCyEl 1.47	39	9	22⅛	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
80⅞	47⅜ Atl Richfd 2	498	22	76	74⅜	75⅝	+ ⅛
57⅞	52 AtlRch pf3.75	x101		53¼	53⅛	53⅛	+ ⅛
137½	81 Atl Rich pf 3			128½	127½	128	— 1⅜
59¼	42½ AtlRch pf2.80	74		56⅛	55	55½	— ⅜
3¾	2 Atlas Corp	92	87	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
15	8¼ ATO Inc .40	12	10	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
99¾	66 Autom Data	175	55	74	72⅛	73	— ⅛
9½	6¾ Automt Ind	150	14	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
20⅞	12⅞ Avco Corp	67	5	14	13½	13½	— ½
6	3 Avco Cp wt	30		3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
52⅞	42¼ Avco pf3.50	19		43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	— ⅛
24	14 AveryPd .25	13	44	40⅛	40	40	— ⅛
12¼	8½ Avis Inc .30e	111	25	44	43¾	44	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅝ Avnet Inc .30	82	8	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	
129¾	94 AvonPd 1.40	x73	60	119¾	129	129¾	+ ⅛
30	16⅝ AztecOil 1.12f	37	59	24½	23¾	24⅜	+ ⅛

B

36½	20¼ BabckWx .55	136	14	26¼	25¾	25½	— ⅝
15⅝	9¼ BacheCo .10e	82	5	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
39⅜	22⅝ Baker Ind .16	49	34	23	22⅜	23	
39⅜	39⅜ BakrOilTl .90	39	29	45½	44⅝	44⅝	— ¼
34⅜	25⅝ BakrOilTl wt	2		32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	
33⅜	27¼ BaltGE 1.96	64	10	29½	29¼	29⅛	
68	59½ Balt pf B4.50	x180	65		63½	64½	—1¼
30	22 BanCal 1.34	18	11	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
72⅜	51⅜ Bandag Inc	64	46	61	59½	59½	—2¼
79½	9⅝ Bangor Punt	1221	4	15½	14⅜	15½	— ⅛
23⅜	16⅜ Bang Pun .25	5		19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
44	37¼ Bank of NY	2	85	9	39⅜	39½	— ⅛
38¾	21 Bnk ofVa .80	1	3	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
62⅜	52⅜ Bank Tr 2		83	9	58¾	56¼	—1¾
53⅜	35⅝ BarbOil 1.64f		6		40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
42	32½ BardCR .13a	420	44	32¼	31¾	32	— ⅛
30¼	27⅞ BarnMt 2.60e	81	10	28¼	27½	27½	— ⅜
9¾	7½ Basic Inc .40		2		8¼	8¼	
15⅝	9⅛ BatesMf .28e	12	19	13¼	13¼	13⅛	
19⅞	14⅝ Bates Mf pf 1	2		17¾	17¾	17¾	
46¾	28 Bathind .20	93	10	29	28½	29	
49⅜	21½ Bausch& Lb .42	278	16	22¼	20⅜	21	—1
61⅜	35⅜ BaxtLab .15	274	69	54	53⅜	53⅜	—1¼
57⅛	37⅜ Bearings .52	43	20	56¼	56	56⅛	+1½
57⅜	38 BeatFds .62	418	20	27¾	26¾	27⅛	— ⅜
41⅜	26⅝ Beckman .50	31	26	39½	39¼	39⅜	+ ⅛
60⅜	32¾ BectDick .35	85	30	39⅜	38¼	39⅛	+ ⅛
25⅞	18 Beechlr .66	61	11	20⅜	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
27½	12⅜ BelcoPet .25rs	33	11	14⅜	13⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
30⅜	22⅜ Belden 1.20	28	10	26⅝	26¼	26½	
73⅜	36⅜ BellHow .66	x57	13	40⅝	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
28	16⅜ Bemis Co .80	14	10	22⅝	22¼	22¾	+ ⅛
52⅝	40¾ Bendix 1.60	47	12	44⅛	43¾	43⅞	— ⅛
67⅛	46 Bendix pf 3	4		67½	66½	67½	+1⅛
39⅝	36⅜ BenefiCp 1.10	175	10	42⅜	41½	42	— ⅛
63½	57 Benefi pf4.50	x100		58½	58½	58½	— ¼
9 177½	90 Benefi pf4.30	12		93½	93½	93½	— ¾
34¾	32 Benefi Spf 2.50	x100		32¾	32¾	32¾	
9⅝	3¼ Benguet	65	7	3½	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
26¾	14⅝ Berkey Pho	97	13	14½	15⅜	16	+ ¼
34⅜	25⅛ BethSt 1.40a	384	8	26⅜	25⅝	26	
46⅛	31 BethTire .52b	31	20	46¼	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅜
8 19½	77 BlackDkr 1b	47	55	11⅜	11	11⅛	—2½
22⅜	9¼ BlairJohn .48	83	9	11½	10⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
24¼	15¾ Bliss Laug 1		9	8	17⅜	16⅝	18⅜	— ⅛
42½	16⅜ Block HR .24	x237	20	14		13⅛	14	+ ⅜
52¾	25⅜ Blue Bell .65	x56	12	30½		31⅜	32½	— ⅛
17⅞	7⅛ Boble Brks	49		9	8	7⅞	7⅞	
26⅝	19 Boeing Co .40	276	21	25⅜		22⅛	22⅜	
20⅝	9 Bolse Casc	689		10¼		9⅞	10	
33⅞	23½ BkMontn 1.38		1	9	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
32½	4⅜ Borden 1.2	198	13	28½	28	28½	+ ⅛
38⅝	29½ BorgWar 1.35	87	10	31		32⅜	31	— ⅛
10½	4⅞ Bormans	26		5¼		5¼	5¼	— ⅛
40½	33⅛ BosEdis 2.44	23	10	36⅜	35⅛	36	— ⅛
118	110½ Bos Ed pf8.88	z110		114½	114	114½	+ ½
23⅜	13⅜ Bourns Inc	9	10	15⅛	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
20¼	12⅞ BranAir .50f	252	15	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
63⅜	35 BriggsS 1.32a	24	16	57	56¾	57	— ¼
73⅛	55⅞ Brist My 1.20	180	25	67¼	65⅞	66⅝	— ⅛
49¾	40¼ BristMy pf 3	13		43½	43¼	43⅜	— ⅛
16	12⅜ BritPet .45	41	32	13¾	13¼	13½	— ⅛
45⅝	31⅜ BdwyHal .70	x43	23	40⅝	40	40	— ⅜
77	53⅜ BdwyHal pf 2	x12		70	68¾	69½	— ¼
31⅜	22⅜ BrkwyGls .72	5	7	23	22⅜	22⅜	— ¼
26⅝	22⅞ BklynUG 1.72	8	10	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
13¾	7⅜ Brown Co .40	28	11	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
48⅝	30½ BrwnGp 1.30	42	10	31½	30	30	—1¾
18⅝	11½ BrwnShp .20	211		12⅝	12	12	
36⅝	24⅛ BrwnFerr .88	535	37	30		28½	28⅜	—1⅛
55⅝	36 Brunswck .24	231	15	29½		28½	29	+ ½
35	22½ BrushW .40	1137	9	23¾		23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
30	22¼ Bucy E r 1.20	189	12	27¾		27	27	+ ⅛
19⅝	13⅜ BuddCo .40		71	6	15¾	15	15	8 1
67½	58 Budd Cb pf 5	z130		64⅝		64⅝	64⅝	— ⅛
12½	7⅝ Budget Ind	1		9	8¼	8⅝		⅝+ ⅛
47¾	25¼ ButtForg 1.20	1		13	5⅞	25½	25⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	13½ BulovaW .40	4		13	16⅛	15	16	— ⅜
14	8 BunkrRa .05e	113		14	8¾	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
47⅜	21½ BunkR pf1.50	5			28	27¾	28	— ⅛
40	30 Burl Ind 1.40	150		15	32⅜	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
50¼	39 BurlNor 1.50	132		10	47⅛	46⅛	46⅜	— ⅜
8¾	7⅛ BurlNor pf.55		17		7¾	7¾	7¾	—⅛
41⅛	25⅛ Burndy .70	5		17	29	29	29	— ⅛
2345⅛	146 Burrghs .84	247	47	223⅞	220½	222¾	+3
139⅜	7 Bush Univ	115		9⅝	9	9	— ⅛

C

28⅝	23⅛ CabCab 2.12e	23	12	27¾	27½	27¾	
46⅝	32½ CabotCp .70a	21	10	36	35¾	35⅞	— ⅜
16	6 CadenceInd	42	7	7¼	7	7¼	
8	4¼ Caesars Wrld	58	10	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+⅛
9⅜	6 Cal Finanl	58	7	6½	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
13½	8¼ Callahn Mng	40	33	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅜
45¼	21 CampRL .50a	38	36	43⅜	42½	42⅜	— ⅛
33⅜	25¼ CampSp 1.18	26	16	32⅜	31¾	32	
9⅜	5⅜ Cdn Brew	10	20	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
18⅜	14¼ Cdn Pac .70e	55	16	17⅜	17½	17½	+ ⅛
	Cdn P n.70e	1		17	17	17	
64⅛	48 Cap C Bdcst	18	25	56¼	55⅜	56¼	+ ½
3⅜	22¼ CapitHold .26	x599	29	29¾	27¾	28¼	—1
75	58 Carbrun 1.60	38	14	67	66	66	— 1
25	19⅝ Carlisle .62	60	12	23½	22⅜	22⅝	— ⅜
85	72 CaroC&O 5	z10		75¾	75¾	75¾	— 3⅜
21	11 Caro Frgt .36	14	9	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
32½	24 CarolPL 1.52	705	9	27⅜	26⅝	27⅛	— ⅛
27	18 Carp Tec .80	63	9	25¼	24¼	24⅝	— ⅜
31	22½ CarrierCp .43	x155	18	25¼	24¼	24½	— ⅜
39½	32 Carr pf 2.25	y50		37	37	37	+ ⅛
18½	15½ CarrGl 1.27e	5		17		16⅜	16⅝	— ⅛
31¾	17¾ CartWal .43e	85	13	19⅜	18½	19⅞	+ ⅛
23¾	14⅞ CastleCke .60	54	12	15⅞	15	15	— ⅛
70½	46¾ CaterTr 1.40	189	17	65¾	63¼	63¾	+ ⅛
8.6½	98¼ Cavnsh Corn	87	3	5⅛	5	5	
10	5 CCI Corp	29		3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
29	21½ CecoCorp .97	12	9	22½	22	22	— ⅛
37	24 CelaneseCp 2	548	9	33	31⅜	31⅝	—1⅛
63½	55½ Celan pfA4.50	2		58¼	58¼	58⅛	
30	17¾ Cencoln .10b	325	13	18⅝	18	18⅛	
38½	21⅜ Centex .60a	65	25	23¾	21⅜	22	— ⅜
26	22¾ CenHud 1.32	12	7	23½	23¼	23¼	
22½	CnnIIILt 1.60	11	9	23¾	23½	23⅝	
68	60 CnIIILt pf4.50	z230		63½	62	62	—1
28½	18⅝ CenIIPS 1.28	16	11	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
26¼	19⅝ CefLaE 1.08	4	12	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
19⅞	16¼ CenMPw 1.26	2	11	18	18	18	+ ⅛
52	37½ CenSoWt 2.16	39	14	47	46¼	47	
52¾	22⅛ Ct Soya 1	54	12	27⅛	27	27	+ ⅛
25½	16⅜ CneTlUt .96	178	13	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
17¾	12⅜ Cerro Cp .Qa	43	10	15¾	15⅛	15⅜	
26⅞	17⅛ Cert-teed .43	184	8	18	17½	17⅜	
89¼	35¼ Cert-ted pf.90	1		34½	34½	34½	—1½
36⅛	25 Cessna .80	69	14	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅜
4⅞	2⅛ Chadbrn Inc	7		2⅞		2⅛	
23½	17 ChampInt .84	153	10	17¼	17	17⅛	— ⅛
31½	19¾ Chmi pf1.20	716		19⅝	19½	19½	
53	28½ ChampS 1.28	111	14	45⅝	44½	44½	—1⅛
35⅜	29 Charler NY 2	64	9	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	+ ⅛
13	10⅜ ChaseFd .72	31		11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
66¾	52 ChaseManh 2	220	11	55	53½	53½	—1¼
70	44½ ChaseT 4.78e	260	13	64¼	63	64	—4⅛
18½	10⅜ Cheisea .30	184	7	11	10	10⅜	— ⅛
29½	18 Chemetron .80	18	9	16⅜	16¼	18½	+ ⅛
59½	47⅜ ChemNY 2.88	129	10	49	47⅝	47¾	— ⅛
38	23½ ChasVa 1.60	1	7	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ⅜
59¾	43⅜ ChesOh 3.35e

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INTERNATIONAL
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n Economic Analysis

The New Industrial Powers Can Aid U.S. Trade Problem

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (WP).—ic biggest economic problem cing the United States today is t inflation, or the federal def-t, or whether Phase 3 is ing to work—although those estions, to be sure, are weighty ough.

A much more exasperating lemma is the great American ficit in its balance of trade th other nations, which reach- $6.4 billion in 1973. As a mea-re of what has been happening recent years, the United tates had a trade surplus of out that amount as recently as 64.

The deficit is piling up even ore dollars abroad, and that is hat is behind the latest inter-ational currency crisis. But an en more important point to ake is that the Nixon adminis-ation for the moment has no nswer to the problem, short of dangerous unilateral "quick x" like a new import surcharge rected specifically against ations like Japan which are now joying a huge surplus in their ade with the United States.

No Simple Answer

There are no simple answers, ast of all protectionism. The orld is in an era of high chnology which cannot be onopolized. Sophisticated ma-hines that—once upon a time—nly America could produce, or roduce well, can now be made lmost anywhere in the world. In ome cases, the foreign products re better, or their style appeals ore to people here.

So the problem here is more n the *import side* than in ex-orts. That big swing from surplus o deficit from 1964 to 1972 means hat imports have almost doubled n dollar volume, while U.S. ex-orts increased only slightly.

Every one of the big industrial ations wants a big automotive industry—a massive creator of jobs and profits—and the com-petition for business in this area is one of the major headaches. It may be hard to believe, but in 1964, before the U.S.-Canada auto trade pact which gave the Ca-nadian industry a big boost, total U.S. imports of autos and parts came to less than $1 billion—to e exact, $767 million.

In 1972, the total rose to a smashing $9.8 billion, of which $5.3 billion came from Canada, $2.4 billion from Western Eu-rope, and nearly $1.7 billion from Japan.

American exports of cars also rose in the same period, from $1.7 billion in 1964 to $5.1 billion in 1972. But $3.9 billion of the 1972 sales were to Canada, com-pared to their exports of $5.3 billion to us. Compared to 1964, that is an adverse swing of $2 billion.

The problem is not just in cars: In 1964, American con-sumers bought $1.4 billion of foreign TVs, radios and other household appliances. That fig-ure had grown by 1972 to $6.5 billion. Softgood purchases have swelled in the same period from $991 million to $4.1 billion.

The major potential for solving the problem lies with the new industrial powers. With their growing prosperity, they have the responsibility to allow wages to rise faster in their countries to match the gains in productivity that come along with advanced technology.

This would not only tend to eliminate some of the unfair price advantage that foreign manufacturers achieve with low-wage labor, but would create a new affluence abroad that would expand their domestic markets. To put it plainly, if the Japanese let their own citizens share more fully in the nation's new wealth and prosperity, instead of con-centrating so excessively on build-ing up monetary reserves, they could sell more Sony TVs and Toyota cars at home. Failing this, the only logical answer will be revalued currencies in the industrial nations, except in Canada, which is so closely tied up with the American economy.



Sir Leslie O'Brien

O'Brien Quits As Governor Of U.K. Bank

LONDON, Feb. 8 (AP).—Sir Leslie O'Brien, governor of the Bank of England, will retire at the end of June, the British gov-ernment announced today.

His place will be taken by Gordon William Humphreys Richardson, a director of the bank and chairman of J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co., one of Britain's biggest merchant banks.

In a letter to Britain's Chancel-lor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber, announcing his retire-ment, Sir Leslie said that after some 48 years with the bank he felt it was right "that I should give way to a younger man."

Accepting his resignation Mr. Barber thanked Sir Leslie for "all you have done for our country and international cooperation."

Neither Sir Leslie nor Mr. Ri-chardson would comment on the change-over or the international financial scene. But the resigna-tion, according to some financial circles, was unexpected.

Turnaround In '72 Shown By Anaconda

After Recovery From Chile Nationalization

By Clare M. Reckert

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (NYT).—Anaconda, which formerly deriv-ed about half of its profits from now-nationalized copper proper-ties in Chile, showed substantially better results in the quarter and year ended Dec. 31, according to the annual report issued yester-day. This reflected improved earn-ings in all divisions, increased in-come from equity in affiliated companies, reduced interest costs and a lack of work stoppages.

After extraordinary charges, the fourth quarter net profit was $7.9 million, or 35 cents a share, in contrast to a net loss of $345.-871 in the 1971 period after an extraordinary charge resulting from the Chilean property ex-propriation. Sales and operating revenues were $258.9 million against $227 million, a gain of 14.1 percent.

Net income in 1972, after in-cluding extraordinary income of $91.7 million, or $4.15 a share, amounted to $135.7 million, or $6.15 a share. In 1971 the net loss was $353.8 million. Sales and other operating revenues for 1972 were $1 billion, compared with $946.5 million in 1971.

Allis-Chalmers

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions).	255.4	227.6
Profits (millions)...	1.84	—0.6
Per Share	0.15	—0.05
Year		
Revenue (millions).	960.3	889.2
Profits (millions)...	8.73	5.24
Per Share	0.70	0.42

Anderson Clayton

Second Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions).	175.3	146.3
Profits (millions)...	3.0	2.2
Per Share	1.11	a0.87
First Half		
Revenue (millions).	317.7	281.2
Profits (millions)...	3.8	3.3
Per Share	2.70	a2.52

a-Adjusted.

Anheuser-Busch

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions).	289.8	203.1
Profits (millions)...	21.50	30.93
Per Share	0.48	0.55

*Indicated.

Year		
Revenue (millions).	977.5	902.5
Profits (millions)...	76.41	77.64
Per Share	1.70	1.69

Borg-Warner

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions).	331.2	291.1
Profits (millions)...	19.74	17.0
Per Share	1.01	0.88
Year		
Revenue (millions).	1,283.2	1,148.2
Profits (millions)...	59.27	47.38
Per Share	3.03	2.45

Budd

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions).	177.0	149.8
Profits (millions)...	6.38	4.82
Per Share	0.84	0.74
Year		
Revenue (millions).	670.8	540.1
Profits (millions)...	17.57	4.8
Per Share	2.27	0.68

Colgate-Palmolive

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions).	454.6	399.0
Profits (millions)...	19.1	16.02
Per Share	0.91	0.76
Year		
Revenue (millions).	1,807.6	1,604.0
Profits (millions)...	67.5	56.5
Per Share	3.21	2.68

GAF

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions).	198.2	181.5
Profits (millions)...	6.88	6.73
Per Share (Diluted)	0.36	0.36
Year		
Revenue (millions).	768.5	683.8
Profits (millions)...	27.71	21.91
Per Share (Diluted)	1.49	1.19

Gen. Dynamics

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions).	388.0	443.1
Profits (millions)...	7.89	6.29
Per Share	0.76	0.60
Year		
Revenue (millions).	1,539.4	1,868.8
Profits (millions)...	26.04	23.46
Per Share	2.47	1.96

INA

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions).	1,623.8	1,345.8
Profits (millions)...	29.19	28.74
Per Share	1.11	1.10
Year		
Revenue (millions).	1,623.9	1,345.9
Profits (millions)...	174.81	102.03
Per Share	4.43	3.98

Kerr-McGee

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions).	169.2	151.8
Profits (millions)...	13.82	10.98
Per Share	0.55	0.48
Year		
Revenue (millions).	678.6	603.3
Profits (millions)...	50.6	40.69
Per Share	3.14	1.77

Kidde (Walter)

Year	1972	1971
Revenue (millions).	832.4	702.9
Profits (millions)...	32.37	27.06
Per Share (Diluted)	2.85	2.31

N.A. Philips

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions).	161.3	149.5
Profits (millions)...	8.82	0.94
Per Share	0.99	0.11
Year		
Revenue (millions).	826.9	559.7
Profits (millions)...	25.4	7.85
Per Share	2.87	0.89

Washington Post

Fourth Quarter*	1972	1971
Revenue (millions).	62.7	59.1
Profits (millions)...	4.68	3.36
Per Share	0.97	0.73

*Indicated.

Year		
Revenue (millions).	217.8	192.7
Profits (millions)...	10.02	6.78
Per Share	2.08	1.52

Selling of Dollars Continues On Huge Scale in Frankfurt

(Continued from Page 1)

last week, the central bank has taken in about $4 billion to keep the dollar from falling through the floor established in 1971.

The brunt of European dollar sales has taken place here because the mark is the only major currency being held to within established limits. The Swiss franc and British pound are floating and the Belgian and French francs, as well as the Italian lira, have no fixed rate of exchange for so-called financial transactions due to their two-tier markets. Nevertheless, the dollar was depressed in every market and required some support in the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark and Sweden.

Bankers report that the bulk of the dollar sales are the result of "normal" business transactions, which are being speeded up because of the widespread fears that the mark will become more expensive against the dollar (as well as other currencies). In essence, transfers which would have been effected over the course of several months are being made in the course of a few days and causing an avalanche of sales, the bankers say.

For German exporters, who fear getting paid in dollars, the aim is to be assured that the dollars they receive in payment for their goods are not worth less than they are now. At the same time importers of German goods, who expect to be billed in marks, want to make sure they to not have to pay more for each mark than they do now.

Thus, as bankers explain it, German exporters are borrowing dollars through subsidiaries abroad. The affiliates send the money to the parent firm, which makes the exchange at the current rate. The dollars received for the goods will be used to repay the dollar loan. Meanwhile, companies importing German goods are rushing to pay their bills months in advance.

In addition, German-based companies with worldwide operations are rushing to get as much of their assets as possible into marks rather than risk having to show a foreign exchange loss when converting the assets into marks for the year-end closing of the books.

The bankers also make the point that a two-tier market would not deflect much of this business as most of the transactions are trade linked and would fall under the commercial exchange anyway. They also note that the controls established during the weekend are aimed at diverting long-term capital inflows while the current problem is one of short-term funds.

In London, a foreign exchange dealer, tired and confused by the turmoil of the last week, told the Associated Press: "There are times when it is hard to tell whether we are playing a game with Monopoly-type money or with the economic prosperity of the Western world."

Small Sales in Tokyo

TOKYO, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—The dollar for overnight delivery closed today unchanged at 301.10 yen, on the foreign exchange market.

The Bank of Japan, in a supporting role, bought almost all of the $80 million sold today at 301.10 yen. After initial hesitancy, selling of dollars increased toward the close as exchange banks tried to reduce their dollar holdings.

Sales to Soviets By U.S. Triple In '72 to Record

MOSCOW, Feb. 8 (UPI).—The United States more than tripled its sales to the Soviet Union last year and became Russia's fifth-largest non-Communist trading partner, U.S. Embassy officials said today.

They said final trade figures for 1972 showed record U.S. exports to the Soviet Union of $646.7 million, up from $161.7 million in 1971.

A $1.2-billion Soviet grain purchase from the United States, the largest deal of its kind between two nations in history, contributed to the trade jump.

Embassy sources estimated that grain deliveries, which began late in 1972, accounted for roughly $250 million of the total U.S. sales to the Soviets.

Unofficial figures show that the two-way trade total of $642.1 million puts the United States in fifth place among the Soviet Union's non-Communist trading partners, embassy sources said. The United States was in seventh place in 1971.

Japan ranks first with a total of about $1 billion in trade with Russia in 1972. West Germany, Britain and Finland follow.

Sale of USIF Shares

NASSAU, Bahamas, Feb. 8 (IHT).—The public sale of some 9.3 million shares of margin shareholders in USIF Real Estate will open here on Feb. 19, Trust Corp. of Bahamas Ltd. announced today

Swiss Prices Rise

BERN, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—The Swiss wholesale price index in January rose to 123.8, a 1.7 percent increase from December and up 7 percent from January 1972, the government said today.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Feb. 8, 1973

	Today	Previous
Ster. (£ per £)	2.38395	2.3865
Belg. fr. (A).....	43.84-.89	43.80-.86
Belg. fr. (B)...	43.815-.835	43.805-.825
Deutsche mark	3.14075	3.1620-25
Danish krone..	6.8245-55	6.8260
Escudo	26.85-.70	26.58-.68
Fr. fr. (A).....	5.0035-75	5.010-.015
Fr. fr. (B).....	5.0020-60	5.0175—.0230
Guilder.....	3.1715-50	3.1734-35
Israeli pound..	4.20	4.20
Lira (A)	608-613	600-68
Lira (B)	580.90-581.20	580.90-581.30
Peseta	63.455-.475	63.455-.475
Schilling	22.79-.81	22.79-.81
Sw krona	4.7035-50	4.7045-60
Swiss franc....	3.5375-.5850	3.5350-.5900
Yen	299.5-300.5	297.50-298.25

A: Free. B: Commercial.

Citibank Bows To U.S. on Floating Rate

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—First National City Bank said today it is bowing to government pressure and temporarily suspending its floating prime rate formula.

The bank said its prime rate will remain at 6 percent for the time being.

In a strongly-worded statement, Citibank charged that the weakness of the dollar abroad is "partly due to the fact that the world perceives that, in asking banks to hold down the price of credit to large borrowers, the United States government is asking commercial banks to assume the burden which in the end must be borne by monetary policy.

"Such action is interpreted by foreign holders of dollars as being unresponsive to the needs of controlling inflation. Consequently, artificially holding down interest rates is contributing to the weakness of the dollar overseas," the bank said.

Citibank said that its action in suspending its prime rate formula "is the direct result of government pressure. In effect its (Citibank's) base rate which previously was determined by the free market is now being administered by federal authorities."

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Rank Xerox Plans to Double in Size

Rank Xerox will "double its present size" by 1975-1976, chairman J. Maldwyn Thomas says, with growth for the current year being "near 25 percent" for pre-tax profit and about 30 percent for turnover. He says the growth will be achieved by technological development, an increased sales force and "possibly by acquisitions." In the year ended Oct. 31, 1972, Rank Xerox earned pre-tax profit of £105.59 million, up from £24.17 million the previous year. Turnover rose to £283.1 million from the previous year's £207.1 million. The company is owned 51 percent by Xerox Corp. and 49 percent by Rank Organization.

Volvo Expects to Show Profit Increase

Volvo is predicting that pre-tax profits for 1973 will show a 62 percent increase over 1971. Rising to about 750 million kronor ($156 million) from the previous year's 463 million kronor. Unaudited results show turnover last year was about 7.3 billion kronor, a rise of some 20 percent from 6.1 billion kronor in 1971.

Dow Chemical Splits Stock 2-for-1

Dow Chemical has declared a 2-for-1 stock split and says it intends to raise the dividend on the stock once it is split. If the split is approved, new shares will be issued on May 9 on the basis of one additional share for each share held at the close of business March 30. The split will increase authorized common to 200 million from 100 million. Dow has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 45 cents on present common, and says that if the increase in authorized stock is approved it intends to raise the quarterly dividend to 25 cents a share beginning in July 1973. This would be equivalent to 50 cents a share on the basis of shares currently outstanding.

No Pirelli SpA Dividend Expected

Sté. Internationale Pirelli does not expect to be paid a dividend on its shares of Pirelli SpA, for the year ending April 30, Franco Bellorini, chairman of Sté. Internationale, told a press conference in Basel. This loss will be more than compensated by earnings from Pirelli companies outside Italy, Mr. Bellorini added. Pirelli SpA stocks total 8.5 percent of the holdings of Sté. Internationale, Mr. Bellorini said. The earnings of Sté. Internationale in 1973 consisted of 86 percent from Pirelli units outside Italy, 12 percent Dunlop units and 2 percent from Pirelli SpA, Mr. Bellorini said.

British Industry Outlook Seen Good

A strongly optimistic forecast of trends for British industry is contained in a survey by the Confederation of British Industry (CBI). Conducted in January with replies from 1,427 companies, the survey "provides evidence of a substantial increase in the level of activity of manufacturing industry," the CBI says. Companies reported record output and new orders in the four months preceding January. Forecasts for output and orders over the next four months are more buoyant than when the last survey was taken in October. The survey also shows that the number of companies expecting to increase capital spending in the next 12 months is "the largest on record."

Fear of Discrimination Cited

Analyst Says Fed Intimidating Bankers

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (NYT).—A leading analyst of the banking industry charged yesterday that the Federal Reserve Board had, in effect, intimidated bankers in order to block criticism and, more recently, to roll back interest rate increases.

In a memorandum to his clients, Carter H. Golembe, a respected Washington, D.C., consultant to major banks, said that "bluntly stated, there is a strong belief—almost a fear—that one should not quarrel with or upset the Federal Reserve with respect to any particular application, or in any other way, since to do so may prejudice the board of governors (of the Federal Reserve) against the applicant in the case of future applications . . ."

Mr. Golembe went on to state: "The Federal Reserve is deeply involved in supervising one of the most explosively expansionary developments in banking's history"—with applications coming to the Fed daily to approve the acquisition of banks, or expand into new areas of business.

"What is the banker to think, for example," Mr. Golembe asked rhetorically, "if he is asked to take (or not to take) a certain action with respect to interest rates or lending in order to support a monetary policy objective, when he knows that the same agency will be acting on his application to acquire, say, a mortgage company or another bank."

In reporting these fears, Mr. Golembe said that "we think much of the bankers' attitude is based on a faulty premise." There is no reason to believe, he said, "that challenge of the board of governors on meritorious issues of substance will prejudice future applications."

He continued: "While we do not believe that the Federal Reserve can be expected to discriminate unfairly on future applications of a bank holding company which might have some disagreement with it on a present application or on monetary policy matters, nonetheless it is not entirely clear that the board is above trading on concerns of this type."

Meanwhile, First Pennsylvania Banking & Trust Co., the only bank to resist the administration's move to block an increase in the prime rate to 6 1/4 percent, published yesterday its formal justification of its quarter-point increase in this minimum charge on business loans.

"A frozen prime rate," the bank said, "will create imbalances in the banking system that are adverse to the needs of the economy in a year of accelerating demand pressures." Big corporations would rush to take advantage of the relatively low prime rate, the statement said, sopping up funds "at the expense of consumer, small and medium and medium-sized business and borrowers on mortgages."

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS



William G. Redley



Arthur J. Shore

William G. Redley has been appointed vice-president, finance, at CPC Europe Ltd., Brussels, while **Arthur J. Shore** has been assigned responsibility for public affairs, public relations and administration, in addition to his present post of head of personnel for Europe. Mr. Redley succeeds Vivian Haines, who has retired.

* * *

Kent H. Lee has been named manager of B. F. Goodrich (U.K.) Ltd., with headquarters in London.

* * *

At Banca Morgan Vonwiller, Milan, an affiliate of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, **Giovanni Santoponte** was named a member of the board and elected chairman. Mr. Santoponte succeeds the late **Giorgio Cigliana Piazza.**

* * *

Stewart B. Clifford, a vice-president of First National City Bank, has been made head of Citibank's U. K. corporate banking division, with London headquarters.

* * *

General manager of the Hotel Inter-Continental Paris **Peter C. Bales** has been promoted to vice-president of operations for Europe and the Middle East.

* * *

At Lévesque, Beaubien Inc. (France), a subsidiary of the Canadian investment dealer and broker, **Philippe Guérin** has been named general manager.

Arthur D. Little, International, has named **Nicholas Steinthal** managing director of its new German office in Wiesbaden.

* * *

The newly appointed manager of Chase Manhattan Bank's Frankfurt branch is **Eberhardt Zinn.**

* * *

Henry Bonnafy, managing director, has been made president of Sté. P. A. Conseiller de Direction, Paris, and a board member of the P. A. International *Management Consultants group.*

* * *

Formerly vice-president, and general manager, Europe, **Phoebe T. Paulson** has been named president of the European division of Becton, Dickinson & Co., based in Grenoble, France.

Pennsy Fears Cause Bumpy N.Y. Session

But Senate Unit Action Lifts Dow Near Close

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (NYT).—The stock market added another worry—the Penn Central railroad strike—to its carload of woes today. As a result, New York Stock Exchange prices moved through a bumpy session and finished moderately lower.

The strike against the nation's biggest rail system was viewed as a threat to automobile plants and other factories if it went on even for only a few more days.

From the opening bell, the strike was a factor in Wall Street prices. The Dow Jones industrial average sank 8 in the first half-hour of trading.

The Dow finished at 967.19 with a loss of 1.13, after tumbling 11.59 yesterday.

Spending virtually the entire session in minus territory, the Dow recovered the bulk of its losses in the closing hour. This followed approval by the Senate Labor Committee of legislation that would halt the strike. It was the hope for speedy congressional action that buoyed stock prices.

Continuing as market depressants were the concern—and some confusion—over the course of interest rates, as well as pressure on the dollar in European money markets.

The general market fared worse than the Dow averages. There were nearly twice as many declines as advances on the NYSE. *Utilities and transportation issues* eased slightly. Only three stocks posted 1972-73 highs, compared with 173 lows.

Real estate investment trusts—known as REIT's on Wall Street—ran into a burst of selling. This followed an analysis in the Wall Street Journal stating that administration pressure to restrain bank lending rates during a period of rising short-term money costs could clamp a profit squeeze on the REIT's.

Showing the biggest point losses in this group were Chase Manhattan Mortgage & Realty Trust, *down 4 3/4 to 64, and Lomas & Nettleton Mortgage, off 4 1/8 to 47.*

American Telephone, the most widely-held issue, eased 7/8 to 50 3/8.

Other point-sized losers included IBM, 1 to 437 1/2, Continental Oil, 1 3/8 to 39 7/8, volatile Superior Oil, 3 1/4 to 325 1/4, Tool Research, 4 1/8 to 24 1/2, and Getty Oil, 2 to 105 1/2.

Curtiss-Wright, a strong feature, climbed 2 1/4 to 27 7/8, adding to the 1 1/2 point rise yesterday. American Motors, unchanged at 8 1/8, has signed a Wankel engine agreement with C-W.

Other firm spots included Walt Disney, ahead 2 1/8 to 103 7/8, Corning Glass, 5 to 350, Du Pont, 1 7/8 to 174, Polaroid, 3 to 174, and Burroughs, 3 to 223 3/4.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also declined. The exchange index fell .08 to 25.39. Declines led advances, 589 to 285, with 332 issues unchanged. Volume rose to 4.84 million shares from 3.58 million yesterday.

Vesco Negotiates Sale Of His ICC Interest

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP-DJ).—Robert L. Vesco, founder and former head of International Controls Corp., is negotiating to sell his controlling 25 percent interest in the company to Elmer A. Sticco and Norton W. Mailman.

Mr. Sticco is president of an ICC subsidiary, Radiation International Inc. Mr. Mailman is chairman of Macrodyne-Chatillon Corp.

Mr. Vesco resigned as a director of ICC, his last remaining post with the company, yesterday.

INFLATION AND INCOME 15%

ASL (INTERNATIONAL LUX.) S.A. Luxembourg

Manufacturing chemists. Antibiotics/antiallergic cosmetics

February, 1973.

"Dear Investor,

The remarkable progress which the companies ASL have made in recent years has continued and indeed, continued at an accelerated rate! We achieved record profits in every division of the group last year. Many new manufacturing firms in many countries are asking for our financial and technical assistance. We have a large program of expansion and we are keeping bureaucracy to a very low level through continuous hard work and extensive travel.

We need more capital amounting to some millions of dollars. We invite you to invest some of your savings with us. Your investment can be a minimum of five hundred dollars and a maximum of several hundred thousands. It does not have to be in dollars as local currencies are accepted.

We specialize in mergers with pharmaceutical and agricultural feedstuff companies all over the world. Through this system, we help the local national company, the native people and we all make money. Our production is ethicals and antibiotics for human and veterinary use. Our top specialty is antibiotic feed grade for the production of meat in 50 days. We need more capital and we invite you to contact us if you are interested in purchasing bonds. Our bonds have the following advantages:

1. A guaranteed 15% income for the first year and 18% for the second year. After two years you can convert them to shares.
2. The income is paid monthly in any desired currency and can be sent anywhere in the world.
3. The ASL-BOND may be cashed in at any time and you will receive back the full amount of your original investment.
4. The income you receive from your ASL-BOND will be tax free. Local governments are granting the taxes for our Company investments, as these are hard currency.
5. The cost of living index rose 6.8 minimum during the last twelve months all over the world. (The Financial Times Survey, December, 1972.)
6. Taking this Survey into consideration our ASL-BONDS are not offering mistrusting high income, as you have to consider 7% less inflation rate. The worldwide factories in our group are increasing prices according to the local cost of living index. (It is legally permitted.
7. So it is not as high as it looks! You receive a high income and we make money too. The truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

Factories in many countries! We are negotiating mergers of more factories and the purchase of mercantile ships for the transport of chemicals. Please be kind enough to write us! Thanking you in advance, we remain,

Sincerely,

Dr. Paul ROEHRER,
President of ASL (INTERNATIONAL) S.A."

For prompt delivery and answers write:

ASL A.G./Inc. - Manufacturing Chemists

73 BAARERSTRASSE, 6300 ZUG/Switzerland.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued From Page 8)

—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
35¾	21¼	Servmt .52b	55	11	22½	22	22½	+ ⅛
16	7⅝	Shakspre .24		10	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
31½	16⅝	Shapell .10	26	8	16½	16½	16¼	— ¼
60	42	Shell Oil 2.40	427	13	52⅝	50	50¼	—2⅛
26¼	15⅝	ShellerGl .56	19	9	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
57½	43¾	Sherw Wm 2	57	12	44¾	43⅝	44⅝	+ ⅝
92	76	Sher W pf4.40	z40		81½	78	81½	+6⅝
12⅝	8	SiegelH .20e	6	10	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
18½	14	SierraPac .86	41	10	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
27⅛	18	SignalCo .60b	448	10	18⅞	17⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
52	40	Signal pf2.20	13		40½	39½	40	—1
76¼	52½	Signode 1.19	22	20	71¾	71⅛	71⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	4⅛	Simm Prec	48	16	4⅛	4	4⅛	
41¾	22½	Simmons .88	21	12	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅝
60⅞	39⅞	SimpPat .30	128	51	54	53¼	53¾	— ½
95¼	66½	SingerCo 2.40	144	13	67½	65½	65½	—1¾
121½	87½	Singer pf3.50	5		88	87½	87½	— ½
31½	18⅞	SkaggsCo .40	21	24	22½	22½	22½	— ½
69¼	45	Skelly Oil 1	x95	20	65	64¾	64⅞	— ⅛
47¾	22½	SkilCp .90a	13	16	36¼	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅝
74	24	Skyline .24	695	12	21⅜	20¼	21⅜	+ ¼
30⅞	18	Smith AO .74	11	8	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
55	24⅝	Smith Intl .40	52	27	46½	45⅝	45⅝	—1⅛
66½	52½	Smith KF 2	197	15	52½	52	52	— ½
20⅞	16½	SmithsTr .40	35	9	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
31½	24	Smucker .70	4	15	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ½
23⅞	13⅝	Sola Bas .50	3	11	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
11⅝	4½	Sonesta	11		5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
57¼	40½	Sony Corp	56	50	49¾	48⅛	49⅝	+ ⅝
		Sony Cp fn	11		45½	44½	45	
34	25⅛	SooLine 1.62h	9	6	27¾	27½	27½	— ¼
22½	15⅞	SOS Cons .54	9	8	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
26⅝	20¼	SCarEG 1.43	42	11	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
37¼	33½	SC EG pf2.50	2		35¼	34⅞	35¼	+1⅛
24⅝	16¾	Southdwn Inc	8	9	17¾	17½	17½	
41½	32½	Sodwn pf1.80	8		33¼	32¼	32¼	— ½
38¾	33⅞	SoeastBk .73	20	19	35⅞	35¼	35⅞	+ ⅝
20	15	SoeastPS 1.28	4	11	16½	16¼	16½	
31⅛	23	SoCalEd 1.56	224	9	24⅞	24½	24⅞	
22⅞	18½	SouthCo 1.34	365	10	19½	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
40⅞	33⅝	SoulnGE 1.96	2	9	38¼	38	38	
66¾	41⅛	SouNGas 1.50	51	13	62⅜	62	62	— ½
45	35⅝	SoNEnT 2.72	13	10	41¾	41⅛	41¾	+ ¼
52	37⅞	SouPac 2.16	217	9	38	37½	37½	— ⅜
7¼	6⅜	Sou Ry pf5.0	x11		6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
33⅝	25⅜	SouUGas 1.30	18	11	28¼	28	28	— ⅜
35⅝	26⅛	Southind .24b	277	21	29¼	28⅛	28⅛	—1⅜
16⅝	8⅞	SwsAirln .27t	60	9	9⅛	8⅞	9	
18⅞	10	SwstFor Ind	93	6	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ¼
14⅞	11	SwstPSv .78	x136	13	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
9½	7	Sparton .20	44	6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
52	24⅝	Sperry Hut 1	255	7	25⅞	25	25⅜	+ ⅛
75½	46¼	Sperry H pf 3	5		48	48	48	
50⅝	29¾	SperryRd .60	345	19	45⅞	44¾	45⅞	+1⅛
17½	8⅝	Sprague El	89		13⅝	13⅛	13½	— ½
19¼	13⅛	SpringsM .60	15	8	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
43½	28⅞	SquareD 1a	298	23	35¼	34¼	35¼	+ ⅜
112	80½	Squibb 1.56	58	34	107	106½	106¾	—⅝
32¾	25	StaleyMf 1.40	7	10	26½	25⅝	26¼	+ ⅛
66⅞	44⅝	StBrands 1.73	x60	15	51⅛	50¼	51	— ⅞
56¾	37½	StBrPaint .22	54	45	49	47¾	48⅛	— ½
90	54	StdOilCal 3	1710	12	82½	79¼	82¼	— ¼
90¼	60⅞	StOilInd 2.49	479	15	84¾	73½	84⅛	—1½
101	60	StdOilOh 2.70	61	29	98	96¼	97¾	+ ½
65½	60	StO Oh pf3.75	z10		65½	65½	65½	+ ½
11¼	6⅜	StdPress .10a	37	21	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	
12⅞	10⅛	StPrudent .66	12	1	11	10⅞	11	
48¾	32	StanWks .84b	35	16	38½	37¼	38	— ½
21½	12⅞	Stanray .40	20	9	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
22⅞	14⅝	Starrett .80a	2	9	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	+ ¼
28	21¾	StateMl 23.2e	512	10	25⅞	21¼	25⅝	1
46⅝	35¼	Stauf Ch 1.80	56	12	44⅛	43⅛	43⅞	— ⅛
16⅞	9⅝	Sterch Br .43	6	8	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
38½	29⅝	SterlDrug .58	x54	127	32⅞	32¼	32⅞	+ ½
35⅝	23	StevensJ 1.50	36	14	31	30½	30½	— ½
40⅛	33⅞	StewWar 1.85	x30	11	34	33⅛	33½	— ⅛
23	16¾	Stoke VanC 1	46	8	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅝
48⅛	36	StoneWeb 2	19	10	42⅝	42	42⅝	+ ⅝
13⅝	7⅞	StoneCont .20	5	17	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
49⅜	31	StorerBrd 1b	3	15	34¾	34½	34½	— ½
22	12⅛	StrideRite 62	30	8	12	11¾	12	— ⅜
57⅛	37⅞	StudWor 1.20	21	7	48⅞	48⅛	48⅝	+ ⅛
43	29¾	St W pfA 1.40	2		36½	36½	36½	
24⅛	14⅛	SuaveSh .10e	36	13	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	— ⅜
33	21⅝	Sub Prop .7	984	14	27⅛	26½	27	
16⅝	9⅝	SuCrest	8	13	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
34⅝	21½	Sun Chem .40	9	9	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	
52½	38⅛	SunOil 1b	56	15	51⅝	51⅛	51⅛	— ¼
45⅝	38⅛	Sun Oil pf2.25	76		46⅜	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
35⅝	27	Sunbeam .80	46	17	28¼	27⅞	27⅛	—1⅛
36½	25¼	Sundsrnd .80	46	23	27	26¼	26½	— ⅜
12⅞	7¾	Sunshne Mng	155		12⅛	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
33	22½	SupValu .76	24	10	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ¼
358	183	Supr Oil 1.40	31	157	326¾	323½	325¼	—3¼
21¼	10	SupmktG .20	46	21	11	10⅝	11	— ⅛
49	23¾	Supmk pf1.30	3		24½	24½	24½	—5½
26⅝	21¼	SurvyF 2.75h	30		22⅛	21½	21¾	— ¼
21⅞	16½	SutroM 1.76e	57	10	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
19½	11	Swank .68a	24	11	11¼	11	11	— ¼
39⅞	30¼	SwiftCo .75	66	11	32¼	32	32	
39⅞	30¼	Sybron .64	x204	20	32⅞	32	32¼	— ⅛
24¾	12⅞	Systron Donn	28	12	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼

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—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
89¾	41⅜	Taft Brd .60	x20	19	49½	49¼	49¼	— ¼
21¼	14½	Talcott 1.10	8	12	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
15¾	9⅛	Talleyln .30r	57	7	10	9½	9⅝	
18⅝	14¼	Talley pfB 1	8		14⅝	14¼	14¼	
26¾	18	Tampa El .84	24	12	20¾	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
49	32	Tandy Corp	139	22	38⅞	37½	38⅛	+ ⅛
41	16½	TappnaCo .40	47	8	18⅞	17⅞	18⅞	+1
28½	15⅛	Technicon Cp	115	36	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅝
65½	32¾	Tektronx .0e	72	27	46¼	45	46	— ½
23	10⅛	Telecor .2h	27	10	11	10⅝	11	— ⅛
28⅛	15⅞	Teledyne .59t	164	10	17⅛	16¾	17	+ ¼
81½	74½	Teledyne pf 6	x1		74	74	74	+ ½
14	4⅛	Telex Cp	287	54	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
32½	20⅝	Templeln .32	48	13	21⅞	20¾	20¾	—1
30⅝	23	Tenneco 1.36	918	11	28⅜	28	28⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	5½	Tennec wt A	203		7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	
112¼	89½	Tennec pf5.50	25		105¼	104½	105½	— ½
53½	30⅜	Tesoro Pet	255	14	40½	39	40½	+ ⅞
43⅞	29½	Texaco 1.72	1373	11	39½	38½	38⅝	—1
61	38	TexETrn 1.58	105	18	58½	57¾	58⅛	+ ⅛
40	27¾	TexGasT 1.58	25	11	37	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅛
23¼	14¾	TexGlfInc .60	x1506	25	22⅞	22½	22¾	+ ¼
35	23⅝	Texas Ind 1b	1	9	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
190	117¼	TexasInst .84	144	41	180⅛	178¼	180⅛	+ ⅛
39¼	27⅜	TexOil Gs .70	91	42	32¼	31⅜	32	— ⅛
24⅞	18	TexPLd .52e	11	6	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅛
36	25⅛	Tex Util 1	68	16	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛	
35⅛	19¼	Textl Ind	42	13	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ¼
36⅜	26	Textron .96	53	11	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
46⅜	34⅜	Textr pf2.08	16		35	34⅞	35	+ ¼
35¼	26⅛	Textr pf1.40	15		27⅜	26½	27⅛	+ ⅝
22	14⅞	Thiokol .40a	291	10	16¼	14⅝	16⅛	+ ⅞
105	50⅝	ThomBet 1.12	21	35	94½	93⅝	93¾	— ½
34⅜	1½	Thomin .40b	69	11	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
49½	21¼	ThompJW 1	4	9	21½	21	21	— ¼
16⅝	9⅝	ThriftyDg .37	38	10	10¼	10	10	— ¼
35⅝	22⅝	TI Corp 1.32	32	8	26½	26	26⅛	+ ⅝
39⅞	25⅞	TidewatM .50	222	18	35	34¼	34⅝	— ½
64⅝	44⅜	Time Inc 1.90	217	15	52¾	52⅛	52¼	— ⅝
27⅞	20⅛	TimesMir .26	68	18	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	+ ¼
44⅝	37⅜	Timken 1.80a	41	10	42⅝	42	42	
27	18¼	TishRlty .40b	25	19	21	20¼	20¼	— ¾
14⅝	9	Tobin Pkg	4		9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ¼
25⅛	6⅞	Todd Ship .80	16		20⅝	20	20⅜	+ ⅝
31¾	26⅛	ToledoE 1.92	11	9	29⅛	29	29	
68⅞	28½	Tool RshEn	749	14	28	24½	24½	—4⅛
18⅝	12¼	Toot Rol .40b	8	12	15⅛	15½	15½	— ⅛
79⅛	63⅝	TraneCo .96	194	20	64	63½	64	— ¼
48½	36⅜	Trans U 1.33	16	13	36⅝	36½	36½	— ⅛
59⅝	34⅞	Trans W Air	32	312	38⅛	36⅞	38⅛	+ ⅝
34	25⅛	TrnWAir pf 2	3		27½	27⅜	27½	
16¼	10⅝	TransWd Fin	28	7	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ¼
23½	15⅝	Transmr .56b	416	12	16⅛	15½	16	+ ¼
25¼	10¼	Transcon .43	14	12	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
47	32¼	Travelrs .84	728	9	33¾	33¼	33⅛	— ⅜
57½	43	Travelrs pf 2	13		45	3⅛	45	+1½
21⅝	11	TravLdg .25e	21	16	11⅝	11	11	— ⅝
34⅛	23¼	TriCon 2.27e	75		30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	
38⅝	34½	TriCon pf2.50	14		36	35¼	35¼	—1
37	27	TriSoM 2.57e	62	12	35	34¼	34⅛	— ⅝
20	14	Triangind .80	1	13	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
29½	16	TriangP .15e	6	7	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
25⅞	12	Trinityln .56	217	15	24½	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
60⅝	39¼	Tropicana	113	53	51	49⅞	51	— ¼
38	28⅝	TRW Inc 1.04	94	14	29⅛	28¾	28¾	—1⅛
82¾	72¼	TRW pf4.50	5		75¾	75¼	75⅝	
91¼	77	TRW pf4.40	14		79½	79	79	—1
61⅞	11¾	TucsnGE .78	47	9	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
17	8⅝	Twent Cent	107	12	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ¼
32⅞	21	TylerCp .20	26	8	22⅞	22½	22⅝	

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—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
54¼	22¼	UAL Inc	295	29	24⅝	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
51¼	22½	UAL pf.40	6		24⅝	24½	24½	
28	19¾	UARCO 1.10	5	11	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	
23⅞	17⅛	UGI Cp 1.32	19	9	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ¼
30	17⅛	UMC Ind .78	20	9	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
16⅝	9⅝	Unarco .40	81	7	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
49¼	36⅜	UnilNV 1.69e	13	9	47¾	47¾	47¾	— ¼
		UnNV fn1.69e	2		47¾	47½	47½	
49	5¼	U Camp 1.08	25	16	43⅝	43¼	43¼	— ¾
52	41⅞	Un Carbide 2	498	13	46	44⅞	45⅞	+ ⅞
45⅛	35	UnComr 1.26	6	10	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
25½	7⅞	Union Corp	95	18	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	16⅝	Un Elec 1.28	88	13	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	
107	102	Un El 7lpf 8	3		103¾	103½	103½	— ⅛
100⅝	99½	Un El pf7.44	13		100¼	100⅛	100¼	+ ⅛
67	58½	Un El pf4.50	z370		61	59½	61	— ½
58	53½	Un El pf 4	z40		56	56	56	—1½
54⅛	45⅛	Un El pf3.50	z20		47¼	47¼	47¼	— ¼
81½	19¼	Un Fidelity	29	12	20½	20	20¼	+ ⅛
47¾	27⅞	UnOilCal 1.60	638	11	39⅝	37½	38⅝	—13
55⅛	40	UOCal pf2.50	93		51½	49¼	49¾	—2
70½	47¼	Un Pac Cp 2	178	13	62¾	60¾	61½	— ¾
13⅜	9⅝	UnPac pf.47	7		11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
42½	29¾	Unionam .0	65	12	34	33½	33⅞	+ ⅝
19¾	13⅝	Uniroyal .70	255	9	13¾	13½	13¾	— ⅛
108¼	100½	Uniroyal pf 8	z10		105	105	105	
29¾	5¼	Unishops	63	76	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
49	28⅝	Unit Air 1.80	495		39	3⅛	38½	— ¼
16	9⅝	Unit Brands	103	250	10⅛	9⅝	10	
17	14¾	U Brd pf1.20	9		15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
10⅝	8⅜	UnitCp .70e	30		9⅝	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛
15	9½	Unit Fin Cal	57	10	12⅞	12	12	— ⅞
31	15⅝	UnitGas .84	38	12	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
34⅝	27¼	Unilium 2.24	5	8	32¾	32⅜	32⅜	
39⅞	24⅞	UnitInns .10	31	23	25⅝	25	25⅛	— ⅜
61	43⅝	UnJersBks 2	6	12	56⅝	55⅝	55⅝	—1
30⅝	20½	Unit MM 1.30	38	8	21⅛	20⅞	21	— ¼
18⅛	9½	Un Nuclr	34	29	10½	10	10½	+ ⅜
3⅞	1⅝	Unit Pk Mln	23	35	1¾	1⅜	1¾	
27⅜	16⅝	Un Reing .15	29	11	22¼	21⅝	22⅛	
49	39	US FidG 2.28	96	10	40⅝	39⅞	40⅛	+ ⅝
39¼	31½	USForS 6.07e	13		31⅞	31¼	31⅝	— ⅜
35¼	21⅝	US Frest 1.40	89	11	22	21½	21⅞	
33½	23⅝	US Gyps 1.60	275	8	24	23½	23⅝	
35	28⅝	USGyp p1.80	22		29	29	29	
37	15	US Home .12	193	8	15⅝	15	15⅛	— ⅜
28¼	17¼	US Ind .65	1023	7	17⅝	17	17¼	— ¼
35½	24¾	US Lease .20	x22	26	30	29¾	30	+ ½
29¾	19½	US Shoe .95	39	10	19⅝	19½	19½	
34⅝	27⅝	US Steel 1.60	269	10	29⅝	29¼	29⅜	
26⅞	16	US Tobac .62	640	12	16½	16	16	— ¾
24⅛	⅜	UniTel 1	297	12	19	18	1	— ⅛
8	5	UniTel wt	77		5⅞	5⅜	5⅝	— ¼
32⅝	23½	UnTel p1.37	26		25¼	24½	24½	—1
35⅝	25	UnTel p1.50	4		29½	29	29	
18	10	Unifrode Cp	47	18	12	11⅝	11⅝	
37⅛	29	U Lea 1.56	2	9	33	33	33	— ⅛
25½	15¾	Univ Oil Pd	182	17	19½	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅜
27	7	Univ Cmptg	257		8⅛	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
132	70½	upjohn 1.60a	106	38	120⅛	119	119½	—1¼
20⅛	11½	Urls Blds .40	49		11⅜	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
75⅝	44	USLIFE .32	55	24	68⅛	67⅜	68	— ⅜
23⅛	14	USM stp .40	62	12	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
91	63⅛	Utahint .84a	21	31	88⅛	87⅛	87⅞	— ⅝
38	30	UtahPw 2.08	22	9	34¾	34⅛	34⅝	— ⅛
31½	22½	UV Ind 1	23	6	23⅞	23⅛	23⅝	
72	65	UV Ind p5.50	1		69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	+1
25	20	UV Ind p1.26	x2		21½	21½	21½	— ⅝
22⅞	13⅛	Varian Assoc	208	24	15⅞	14½	15⅝	+ ⅛
27¼	16⅝	VCA Corp .40	20	12	17¼	17	17⅛	
42⅛	27⅝	Veeder 1.60	12	9	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+ ½
19½	12	VendoCo .30e	28	17	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅝
34⅛	27⅛	VF CVORP [illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28½	15	Viacom Int	20	28	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
24⅝	14⅞	VictComp .50	12	21	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
24¼	16⅝	VaElPw 1.12	237	10	21¼	20⅝	21	+ ¼
99⅝	94	Va EP p7.20	z1050		99	98¼	98¼	— ¼
74⅝	66	Va E&P p 5	z170		71	70¼	70¼	— ¼
58⅛	53	Va EP p4.04	z4500		55	55	55	—1
34⅞	13⅛	Vornado	71	7	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
27	17	VSI Corp .48	13	11	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	— ⅛
28⅝	23	VulcMat 1.08	27	9	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ¼
15⅞	10⅝	VWR Unit .48	2	16	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	

W-X-Y-Z

—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	35⅝	Wachova .62	9	17	38¾	38¼	38⅜	— ⅜
35⅝	29⅛	WachRI 2.63e	54	11	30⅛	29½	29½	— ½
28	17½	Walgreen 1	8	10	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
54½	41⅛	WalkrH 1.20a	2	14	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	— ⅛
26	20⅝	WallBusF .40	5	18	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
24	16¼	WallMury .60	73	6	16½	15½	15¾	— ½
35	28	WalMart Str	17	45	30½	30	30	— ½
63	23	Wang Labs	33	42	29	28⅛	28⅛	
14⅜	8¼	Ward Foods	187		11	10⅛	10½	— ⅝
25	16⅝	Warnaco .60	27	7	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
22	13	WarnerCo .50	8	10	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
50¼	27½	WarnCom .25	163	11	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
100	55	WarnC pf1.25	2		55	55	56	+ ⅛
109	77⅛	WarLbt 13.0a	213	32	101⅞	100⅛	101	+ ¾
43¼	37⅜	WarnSwa 1	25	27	35¾	35¼	35½	— ½
26½	21⅞	Wash Gs 1.80	9	9	25⅛	25	25	
20	14¼	WashStl .92	7	7	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅝
23½	21	WashWP 1.40	21	10	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
48⅛	29⅝	Watkin Johns	54	22	28⅛	27½	28	—1⅛
13½	10	Wayn Gos .76	1	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	4⅛	Wean Unit	19	34	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
15	9½	Weathrd .40	21	10	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
11	6⅝	Webb Del E	57	10	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
29⅜	13⅝	WellMc .50	21	8	14	13⅝	13¾	
29⅛	16⅛	Weis Mkt .48	7	11	18½	18½	18½	
4½	2	Welbit Corp	4		2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
26	20	WellFM 1.97e	125	11	24⅝	23⅝	23¾	— ⅛
27⅞	16⅝	WellsRG .60	23	8	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
19⅛	13¼	WescoF .84t	11	10	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
65½	59	WPP p 4.50	z150		62½	61¾	61¾	— ½
31⅞	21⅛	WstPtPep 1	224	9	24½	23½	23⅝	— ⅞
17⅛	10¼	WnAirLn .10r	195	12	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	+ ⅛
39⅛	29⅝	Wn Banc 1.30	161	10	33	32⅛	32⅝	— ⅛
23¼	11⅝	Wn Pac Ind	58	15	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
69½	34	WnUnion 1.40	233	14	34¾	33¼	34	
86	76	Wn Un p 6	1		79	79	79	— ¼
134¼	79	Wn Un p4.60	1		80	80	80	+1
54⅞	38⅝	WestelEl .97	321	17	39⅛	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
27¾	18	Westvco 1.55	284	20	25⅝	25	25	— ⅛
40¼	29	Weyberg 1.20	4	9	29¼	29	29¼	
57⅛	42⅛	Weyerhsr .86	595	20	45¼	44¼	45	+ ⅛
57¼	48¾	Weyhr p2.75	65		49½	48¾	49	+ ¼
32⅞	17⅝	WheelFry .40	119	21	19¾	18¾	19¼	+ ⅛
24¼	15⅛	WheelPitt Stl	24	6	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	— ⅛
65	55	WheelPit p 6	z330		61⅜	61⅛	61⅛	— ⅞
54	45⅛	WheelPit p 5	z320		52	51¼	52	— ⅝
40	30	Whirlpool .55	665	17	31¾	29½	30	—1⅛
27¼	15¼	WhiteCon .50	46	9	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
29½	12	White Motor	244	57	12¼	12	12⅛	
14⅝	5⅞	Whittaker	239	16	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
53⅝	22¼	WickesCorp 1	34	12	23¼	22¾	23	+ ¼
50¼	37¼	WillRoss .48	17	26	37½	37⅛	37⅛	
56⅝	35	Williams Co	239	11	50⅛	49¾	50⅛	+ ⅛
36¼	22⅝	Wms Co wt	37		31½	30½	31⅛	+ ⅛
50½	34	Wms Co p.80	8		45½	44½	45	— ⅛
42	33¼	WinnDx 1.20	101	18	38⅛	36	36¾	— ½
48¼	20⅛	Winnebago	405	28	21⅜	19⅞	21¼	+1⅛
26½	21⅛	WisElPw 1.60	105	8	23	22½	23	
106	100	WisEP p7.75	z150		104	104	104	—1
18⅝	15⅝	WiscPS 1.20	15	9	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
11¼	5⅝	WolvWW .36	32	9	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	
25⅞	16	Wometco .48	37	14	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅝
19¾	14⅛	Woods Cp .48	13	12	16¾	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
47¼	51½	Woolwth 1.20	147	10	25¾	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
67⅛	40⅛	Woolw p2.23	23		40¾	40	40	— ½
14⅜	6⅛	World Airwy	21	75	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
159¼	116⅝	wrigley 4.80a	x6	13	129	128	128	— ½
20⅛	13⅝	Wurlitzer .60	30	7	14	13¾	13⅞	
171⅞	120½	Xerox Cp .84	375	48	152½	150½	152¼	+ ¾
34⅝	23¼	Xtra Inc	68	10	23¾	22⅛	22⅛	—1¼
18⅞	10	YngStl Door	4	78	10⅛	10¼	10¼	
46⅝	36⅛	ZaleCorp .68	50	18	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	— ¾
37¼	29	Zale pA .80	1		28½	28½	28½	— ½
38	24⅝	Zapata Corp	138	9	32¾	31¼	31¾	— ⅞
76	49½	Zapata p 2	2		62¼	62¼	62¼	—2
39¼	22⅞	Zayre Corp	47	9	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
56⅝	39¾	Zenith R 1.40	135	20	46½	45½	45⅞	+ ⅜

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividens or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or seurities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low rangesdoes not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Feb. 8, 1973

INDUSTRIALS

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
7510	Abitibi	$11⅛	11⅞	11⅜	+ ⅛
2700	Acklands	$12⅞	12⅛	12⅝	
1020	Agra Ind	$13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
2338	Alta Gas T	$17¾	17	17¼	+ ¼
40	Alta Nat	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
1520	Algo Cent	$12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
2550	Argus C pr	$14	13⅞	13¾	— ¼
2045	Atl Sugar	$6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
6602	Bank N S	$35⅝	35½	35½	— ⅛
8731	Bell Canad	$44¼	43⅞	44⅛	
695	BC Forest	$30½	30½	30½	+ ½
2675	Block Bros	310	305	305	— 5
1030	Bovis Cor	230	220	230	— 5
17855	BP Can	$20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ¼
210	Burns Fds	$18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
1210	Calgary P	$28½	28¼	28½	
580	Can Malt	$30½	30½	30½	
12302	C Packrs	$24¼	23⅝	24¼	+ ⅜
5543	Can Perm	$22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ½
950	C Cabesy	$18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
2050	C Hydro	$13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
16355	C Imp Bank	$31	30⅞	30⅞	
2870	C Ind Gas	$10¼	10⅛	10¼	
120	Cdn Tire	$65	64⅞	65	+ ½
4910	Celanese	420	405	420	
7485	C Holiday I	$13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
6150	Con Blds	295	285	285	—10
7015	Cons Gas	$17⅞	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛
1300	Crush Intl	$16	16	16	
50	Cygnus A	$7¾	7¾	7¾	
13025	Dofasco	$27¾	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅝
1660	Dom Store	$15¾	15½	15¾	+ ¼
207	Dupont	$32	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
6808	Dylex L A	$11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅜
2033	Falcon	$70	69	69	— 1
11450	Fed Grain	$9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
365	Fraser	$19½	19	19	— ½
200	Gen Distrb	$33	33	33	+ ½
2115	GL Paper	$21	15⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
295	Gt W Life	$79½	79½	79½	
2297	Greyhnd	$21¼	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
557	Guar Trst	$14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
2899	Gulf Can	$37⅝	35⅝	37¼	— ¼
2631	Hawker S	420	415	420	— 5
3415	H Bay Co	$19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
2070	Huron Eri	$32½	32	32	— ½
4545	IAC	$19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
1550	Inglis	$21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
773	Inland Gas	$12½	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
875	Intpr Pipe	$29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅜
3433	Kaps Tran	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
2850	Kaiser Re	225	215	225	+ 5
3200	Labatt	$30½	30¼	30¼	— ¼
8853	LOnt Cem	380	370	370	+ 5
350	Laura Sec	$13½	13½	13½	— ½
365	Lob Co A	526	6	6	+ ⅛
425	Lob Co B	$6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
453	Loeb M	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
6985	MB Ltd	$28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅜
25	M L Mills	$18	18	18	
4268	Moore	$50⅞	50⅝	50⅝	— ½
400	Morse A	$11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
12525	Noranda	$47¼	47	47⅛	— ⅜
2563	Nor Cil G	$11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
2605	OSF Ind	$11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
5025	Oshawa A	$11⅛	11	11	
39200	Pembin A	$6¼	6	6	— ¼
1126	Petrofina	$32	31¼	31¼	— ¾
1903	Reed Oslr	$11½	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
53	Rothman	$17¼	17¼	17¼	
50	Scotts	$21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
1000	Secur Cap	77	75	75	— 2
2361	Shell Can	$57⅝	57¼	57¼	
7185	Simpsons	$31	30½	31	+ ½
1095	Simpson S	$50¼	49⅞	50	— ⅛
500	Slater Stl	$12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
75	St Brodcst	$12½	12½	12½	
3766	Stelco	$34½	34¼	34¼	— ⅜
100	Teledyne	475	475	475	
2890	Texaco	$67	65⅝	66⅝	— ⅞
4240	Thom Nes	$15⅝	15¼	15¼	
4530	Tor Dm Bk	$33⅝	33¼	33⅞	— ⅛
4986	Tr Can PL	$41¼	41	41	— ½
3330	Trans Mt	$22¾	22⅛	22⅝	— ⅛
1063	Un Carbid	$18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
3383	Un Gas	$12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ¼
2200	Union Oil	$20¼	20⅛	20¼	
6875	Van Der	$12½	12¼	12¼	
590	Walnoco O	$8	8	8	— ½
2700	Weldwod	$16	15⅞	16	— ⅛
5700	Wstburne	$15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
1190	Westnhse	$26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅜
31015	Weston	$19	18½	19	+ ½
500	White Pas	$14⅝	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
6350	Woodwd A	$30	27½	29½	— ½

MINES

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
700	Agnico E	355	30	350	— 5
6330	Betim	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
5108	Bralor Res	270	265	265	+ 5
2300	Brenda M	520	505	505	—15
8562	Brunswk	415	410	415	+ 5
3700	Camflo	530	520	525	+ 5
[illegible]	C Tung	195	193	195	+ 2
7380	Cassiar	$13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅜
99450	Chemalov	350	335	350	+20
2775	Coldstm	385	380	385	
6900	C Morisn	225	22	220	— 5
1800	C Rambler	345	335	335	— 5
600	Conwest	680	675	680	+20
12500	Cop Fields	170	163	170	+10
1700	Craigmt	640	635	635	— 5
449	Denison	$29½	29½	29½	— ½
9950	Dicknsn	265	245	265	+25
2000	East Sull	277	274	275	+ 1
3860	Falcon C	$13¾	13⅛	13¾	+ ⅛
3225	Gnt Mascot	465	455	455	— 5
5925	Gibraltar	$10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
2700	Granduc	355	345	345	
275	Hollinger	$45	44¾	44¾	+ ¼
781	Inf Mogul	$13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
1481	Madeline	410	400	400	
1350	Mattgml	$37½	36⅞	36⅞	— ½
1290	Newconx	615	615	61	
8210	Orchan	505	495	505	+ 5
2300	Pamour	375	365	370	+ 5
270	Patino N V	$29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
2645	Pine Point	$29	28	28	— ⅞
8688	Placer	$51½	50¼	50¼	—1⅜
100	Rayrock	102	102	102	
13323	Sherritt	$16⅝	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
200	Sigma	$11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
550	Steep R	200	198	200	+ 4
1547	Sullivan	300	298	298	2
80	Teck Cor A	420	420	42	
966	Teck Cor B	400	400	400	
100	U Keno	480	475	480	—20
27570	U Siscoe	590	550	590	+35
1500	Upp Can	280	279	279	— 1
420	WVST Mine	261	250	250	—11
200	Yk Bear	375	365	365	—10

OIL & GAS

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1000	Alminex	690	685	690	+ 5
400	A Quasar P	$16⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
6650	Chieftan D	$16⅝	15⅞	16½	— ½
624	Clarcan	885	860	860	—25
100	Francana	$12	12	12	
2208	Gt COilsds	935	920	935	+ 5
100	Gr Plains	$34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅜
2900	Houston O	405	395	400	— 5
3500	Nat Pete	81	80	80	
1290	PanCan P	$17¼	16⅞	17	— ⅜
17106	Pan Ocean	$15⅝	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
5400	Petrol	159	157	158	+ 5
1000	Plake G	71	71	71	— 1
4340	Siebens	$15½	15⅛	15½	+ ½
7050	Spooner	66	65	66	+ 1
4310	Sundale O	860	840	840	—20
3255	Voyager P	750	725	740	— 5

Total sales 2,805,661 shares

Market Summary

Most Actives—New York

Feb. 8, 1973

EastnAirL	317,700	15⅝	+ ⅞
Am Airlin	296,000	19¼	+1
Am Tel&Tel	230,703	50⅝	— ⅜
Magic Chef	209,700	16¼	—1¼
Exxon Cp	198,400	91⅞	+ ⅞
StdOil Cal	171,003	82¼	— ¼
Cont Oil	166,100	39⅞	—1⅞
TexGlf Inc	151,600	22¾	+ ¼
Ford Mot	145,100	69⅛	— ¼
Chrysler	143,233	37¼	+ ¼
Gen Instru	137,600	22⅞	—2
Texaco Inc	137,300	38⅝	—1
Curtiss Wri	132,633	27⅛	+2½
Fairch Cam	131,000	65⅝	+3
FsintyCp	130,500	69⅞	+ ¼

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	18.44	17.96
Advances	496	480
Declines	961	951
Unchanged	332	350
Total issues	1789	1781
New 1972-73 highs	3	10
New 1972-3 lows	173	116

Most Actives—American

Raid A wt	1,205,800	6⅝	+2¼
Champ Ho	89,430	10⅛	+1
McCull Oil	74,230	12½	
Inexco Oil	73,030	18⅞	+ ⅛
Ryan Hom	49,700	20⅝	+ ⅜
Leisur Tec	45,130	10⅝	— ¼
Teleprmp	43,400	26⅝	— ⅝
STP Corp	34,103	15½	— ¼
Gt Bas Pet	33,400	3⅞	+ ⅛
Sambo Rst	32,600	24¼	— ¼

Approx total stock sales 4,840,000
Stocksales year ago 8,272,515

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
25.53	25.26	25.39	—.08

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
9940	Algoma	$15⅛	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅛
240	Asbestos	$19¼	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
11025	Bank Mont	$20⅛	20⅛	20¼	— ¼
385	Bombard	$6½	6½	6½	
903	CAE Ind	$11	10½	10½	— ⅜
145	Can Cement	$61	61	61	— ½
2120	Cdn Indust	$16¼	16⅛	16¼	
700	Cdn Int Pow	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
4105	Com BusM	$16½	15¼	15¼	—1⅛
6625	Con Bath	$19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
588	Crn Zell A	$21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
100	Dom Glass	$13¼	13¼	13¼	
940	Dom Text	$9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
4692	Fncl Col	$12⅛	12	12¼	
134	Gaz Metro	495	485	485	
3100	Imasco	$31	31	31	+ ⅜
1930	Ivaco	$24	23¾	24	+ ½
209	Laur Fin	$12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
300	Molson A	$29¾	29½	29½	— ⅛
1795	Mont Trust	$21¼	20½	21¼	+ ¾
3357	Power Cp	$13⅛	13	13⅛	
15998	Price Co	$15¾	15⅝	15⅝	
100	QSP Ltd	$12¾	12½	12¾	— ¼
2645	Rapid Data	$13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
1600	Rolland A	$8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
3328	Royal Bank	$34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	+ ¼
925	Royal Trust	$54⅝	53¼	53¼	— ⅜
335	St L Colum	135	135	135	—10
197	Steinberg A	$28½	28¼	28½	
1600	Super Elec	230	230	230	
600	Unican Secs	$6½	6½	6½	— ⅛

Total sales 1,366,700 shares.

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Feb. 8, 1973

NEW YORK (AP)—The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Thursdy.

Fund	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	5.84	5.96
Admiralty Funds:		
Grwth	5.00	5.40
Incom	4.22	4.62
Insur	9.68	10.61
Advisrs	4.69	5.03
Aetna F	10.15	11.09
Afuture F	11.76	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.85	.93
Allstate	14.38	15.46
Alpha	15.03	16.48
Amcap	6.75	7.38
Am Diver	10.59	11.57
Am Eqity	4.84	5.30
Amer Express:		
Capit	8.58	9.38
Incme	9.00	9.84
Invest	8.59	9.39
Specl	8.31	9.08
Stock	8.53	9.32
Am Grth	6.13	6.70
Am Insin	5.64	6.16
Am Invs	5.43	N.L.
Am Mutl	8.95	9.78
AmN Ght	2.92	3.19
Anchor Group:		
Capit	6.43	7.05
Grwth	9.30	10.19
Incme	7.77	8.52
Fd Inv	8.46	9.27
Vent	9.82	10.76
Wash N	13.41	14.70
Astron	4.40	4.81
Audax Fd	10.30	11.26
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	5.17	5.62
Fnd B	7.62	8.28
Stock	6.19	6.77
Scien	4.70	5.11
BLC Grth	12.65	13.83
Babson	11.56	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	8.40	8.94
Bayrk Gr	6.11	6.50
Beacn Hil	10.92	N.L.
Beacn In	13.09	N.L.
Berg Ken	11.77	N.L.
Berk Gth	5.35	5.85
Bondstk	5.56	6.08
Bost Fdn	11.10	12.13
Brwn Fd	4.02	4.39
Bullock Calvin:		
Bullck	14.64	16.03
Candn	22.57	24.72
Divid	3.92	4.30
NatW S	10.55	11.56
NY Vnt	12.93	14.16
Burnh Fd	11.88	N.L.
CG Fund	11.56	12.50
Capam	8.07	8.84
Capit Gth	3.18	3.48
Capit Sh	6.30	6.90
Cap Trin	13.80	15.08
Centry S	13.74	15.02
Channing Funds:		
Balan	11.56	12.74
Bond	9.76	10.67
Com St	1.51	1.65
Grwth	6.25	6.83
Incom	7.30	7.98
Specl	1.98	2.16
Vent	11.37	12.43
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	9.83	10.74
Frt Cap	7.60	8.31
Specl	8.19	8.95
Chemicl	11.16	12.20
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	10.87	11.88
Equty	3.84	4.20
Fund	10.75	11.75
Grwth	6.91	7.55
Incom	10.12	11.06
Vent	4.64	5.07
Colu Grth	14.09	N.L.
Cwlth AB	1.36	1.47
Cwlth C	1.63	1.76
Comp Gr	7.05	7.70
Comp As	5.05	5.53
Comp Cp	5.9	6.49
Comp Bd	8.89	9.66
Comp Fd	8.51	9.25
Concord	11.48	N.L.
Cons Inv	12.53	13.00
Constel G	5.78	6.32
Cont Mut	8.17	N.L.
Cont Gth	8.94	9.22
Ctry Cap	15.17	16.39
Crn WDiv	6.09	6.66
Crn WDal	7.54	8.24
Davge Fd	12.91	N.L.
deVegh	66.38	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	10.95	11.97
Delaw	11.70	12.73
Delta	6.27	6.85
Dir Cap	5.57	6.10
Dodg Cox	16.01	N.L.
Drexel	12.55	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	11.92	13.06
Levge	16.49	18.07
Spl Inc	8.09	8.87
Third C	10.39	11.39
E&E Fd	3.56	N.L.
Eagle Gr	8.24	9.03
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	9.93	10.85
Grwth	16.41	17.93
Incom	6.41	7.01
Specl	9.01	9.85
Stock	13.71	14.98
Ebrstdt	11.72	12.81
EDIE Spl	26.51	N.L.
EFC Managemnt:		
Eq Gth	8.77	9.61
Eq Pro	3.53	3.87
Fd Am	8.39	9.19
Egret Gt	13.91	15.12
Elfun Tr	18.56	
Emer Sec	5.24	5.73
Enegy	12.32	N.L.
Equity F	9.15	10.00
Fairfld	10.18	11.13
Farm Bu	10.54	N.L.
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	9.52	10.40
Capit	12.56	13.73
Cotfd	9.50	
Conv	8.23	8.60
Dstny	7.40	
Essex	12.66	
Evrst	12.43	13.58
Fidel	16.97	18.55
Puritn	10.07	11.01
Salem	4.83	5.28
Trend	26.20	28.63
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.74	N.L.
Indust	4.50	N.L.
Incom	6.32	N.L.
Vent	4.77	N.L.
FstFd Va	12.44	13.60
Fst Investors:		
Disco	7.23	7.92
Grwth	8.70	9.53
Stock	8.92	9.78
Est Mult	9.24	N.L.
Forum Group:		
Clmb F	11.11	N.L.
100 Fd	12.87	N.L.
101 Fd	9.20	N.L.
Twen F	6.44	N.L.
Fnd Gth	4.95	5.41
Founders Group:		
Grwth	5.85	6.39
Incom	12.28	13.42
Mutual	9.55	10.44
Specl	11.74	12.83
Foursq	9.97	10.90
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	9.67	10.60
Grwth	7.67	8.43
Utils	5.71	6.26
Incom	2.02	2.21
US Gov	10.08	11.05
FdF Dep	11.00	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	0.19	11.07
Impac	8.94	9.77
Ind Trd	13.93	15.22
Pilot	8.12	8.87
Gatewy	9.79	10.58
GE S&S	37.82	
Gen Sec	7.53	N.L.
Group Sec:		
Apex	6.82	7.46
Balan	8.22	8.99
Com St	12.00	13.12
GrthFd A	unavail	
Grth Ind	22.74	N.L.
Guard M	24.76	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.49	4.91
Grwth	7.55	8.25
Incom	6.36	6.95
H&C Fd	12.76	N.L.
H&C Lev	9.16	N.L.
Hedb Gor	8.67	9.48
Hedge	8.03	N.L.
Heritge	2.32	2.53
Hor Man	19.31	20.88
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.50	4.92
Incom	4.06	4.44
Trus sh	12.97	14.17
Trus un	3.50	
Imp Cap	10.67	11.66
Imp Gth	8.27	9.04
IncF Am	14.45	15.79
IncF Bos	6.86	7.52
Industry	3.79	4.15
INTGN	9.91	10.71
ICA	14.26	15.58
Inv Guid	8.94	N.L.
Inv Indic	5.23	
Inves Bos	12.64	13.81
Investors Group:		
IDS Grt	7.76	
IDS ndi	6.87	7.47
Mutl	10.39	11.29
Prog	4.82	5.24
Stock	21.22	23.06
Select	9.78	10.43
Var Py	9.30	10.11
Inv Resh	unavail	
Istel	21.91	22.48
Ivy	8.72	N.L.
JP GrthF	10.66	11.59
Janus F	17.40	N.L.
J Hanck	8.79	9.56
J Henc St	8.85	9.62
Johnstn	27.98	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	6.16	6.75
Cus B1	19.43	20.33
Cus B2	20.76	22.75
Cus B4	9.17	10.04
Cus K1	7.92	8.68
Cus K2	7.01	7.69
Cus S1	23.88	26.16
Cus S2	11.73	12.85
Cus S3	9.11	9.99
Cus S4	5.48	6.00
Polar	4.81	5.25
Knickb	6.71	7.36
Knick Gt	8.88	9.73
Lenox Fd	5.95	
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	16.63	18.41
Lex Gr	9.54	10.43
Lex Rh	15.62	17.07
Liberty Fd	6.22	6.80
Life Stk	6.98	7.63
Life Ins	9.75	10.65
Linc Ntl	9.60	10.49
Ling	3.82	
Loomis Sayles:		
Canad	32.97	N.L.
Capit	13.55	N.L.
Mut	15.18	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affild	6.86	7.42
A Bus	3.34	3.62
Bnd Db	10.89	11.90
uth Bro	11.70	12.79
Luth Inc	9.93	10.85
Magna Funds:		
MagC	4.87	5.34
Incom	9.29	10.15
Pilgm	10.34	11.30
Manhtn	4.54	11.30
Mkt Gth	3.19	N.L.
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	8.57	9.39
Indep	8.19	8.98
Mass	12.43	13.62
Mass Financl:		
MIT	12.07	13.19
MIG	14.19	15.51
MID	14.53	15.88
MFD	14.66	16.02
MCD	15.98	17.46
Mates	3.28	N.L.
Mathrs	13.48	N.L.
Mid AM	6.18	6.75
MONY F	12.32	13.46
Mut Ben	10.84	11.88
MIF Fd	8.06	8.71
MIF Gth	5.16	5.58
M OmaG	5.27	5.73
M Omabl	9.65	10.49
Mut Shrs	16.25	N.L.
Mut Trst	2.04	N.L.
NEA Mut	10.87	11.09
Natl Ind	11.18	N.L.
Nat Secur SER:		
Balan	9.97	10.90
Bond	5.11	5.58
Divid	4.14	4.52
Grwth	8.90	9.73
Pf Stk	6.90	7.54
Incom	5.24	5.73
Stock	7.59	8.30
Groth	11.21	12.18
Side	17.46	18.98
Neuw Cef	5.89	N.L.
Neuw Fd	10.31	N.L.
New Wld	13.90	15.19
Newton	17.61	19.25
Nich Strg	22.19	N.L.
Noreast	unavil	
Oceangr	7.43	N.L.
Omeg	9.26	9.38
One WmS	17.66	N.L.
ONeill Fd	13.51	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	8.10	8.85
AIM	11.45	12.51
Time	9.41	10.28
OTC Sec	10.99	11.95
Param M	8.29	9.06
Paul Rvr	7.92	8.66
Penn Sq	7.08	N.L.
Pa Mut	3.29	N.L.
Phila	7.62	8.35
Pine St	10.98	N.L.
Pine Tree	4.13	
Pioneer Fund:		
Entrp	8.60	9.40
Fund	12.50	13.66
II	10.22	11.17
Plan Inv	11.48	12.55
Pilgrim	14.48	15.83
Price Funds:		
Grwth	29.77	N.L.
N Era	11.59	N.L.
N Horiz	37.20	N.L.
Pro Fund	10.28	N.L.
Pro Porif	unavail	
Provid	4.48	4.90
Pro vGth	9.13	9.98
Pru SIP	11.27	12.31
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	11.30	12.35
Eqoit	10.17	11.11
Georg	16.99	1.57
Grwth	11.76	12.85
Incom	8.47	9.26
Invest	10.27	11.22
Vista	11.35	12.40
Voyag	11.12	12.15
Revere	8.92	9.76
Rinfret	14.59	15.99
Sagitars	2.10	N.L.
Schustr	10.16	11.1
Schust Sp	10.65	11.6
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	17.19	17.4
Specl	35.69	N.L.
Balan	17.31	N.L.
Com St	11.20	N.L.
Security Funds:		
Equt y	3.96	4.3
Invest	7.38	8.0
Ultra	9.01	9.8
Selected Funds:		
Sel Am	9.30	10.
Sel Opp	12.02	13.1
Sel Spl	14.86	16.
Sent Gth	10.29	11.
Sentry F	16.46	17.1
Shareholders Gp:		
Rmslk	3.93	4.
Entrp	6.42	7.
Flet Fd	5.02	5.
Harb	8.28	9.
Legal	6.77	7.
Pace	10.79	11.
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	22.32	24.
Incom	18.55	20.
Invest	10.63	11.
Sherm D	12.09	N.
Side Fd	8.06	8.
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	9.55	10.
Invest	11.66	12.
Trust	8.87	9.
Vent	11.7	12.
SB Eqty	11.83	N.
SB I&Gr	12.62	N.
SoGen Int	13.71	14.
Sw Invs	9.23	9.
Swin Gt	7.78	8.
Sover Inv	12.19	12.
Spectra	7.00	7.
S&P IntD	10.16	N.
State BondGr:		
Com F	5.28	5.
Div Fd	5.60	6.1
Prog F	5.94	6.
StFrm Gt	4.97	N.
S Frm In	9.9	N.
State St	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	3.75	N.
Asso F	1.31	N.
Invest	1.60	N.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	23.05	N.
Cap O	11.55	N.
Stock	16.69	N.
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	6.75	7.
Inom	8.96	9.
Sumit	10.49	11.
Tech	6.91	7.
Sync Gth	una	
TMR App	9.84	10.
Teacher	10.39	10.
Temp Gt	8.66	9.
Towr Cap	6.12	6.
TrnCap	9.13	9.
Trav Eq	11.63	12.
Tudr Hed	14.64	N.
TwnC Gt	3122	3.
TwnC Inc	4.18	4.
USAA Gt	13.12	N.
US GovSe	13.40	
Unit Mut	10.32	
Unifund	10.19	N.
Union Svc Grp:		
Broads	14.77	16.
Nat Inv	9.49	10.
U Cap	12.00	13.
Wheh	14.09	15.
United Funds:		
Accm	7.80	8.
Bond	8.21	9.
Con Gr	11.47	12.
Con Inc	10.11	12.
Incom	15.16	16.
Scien	7.64	8.
Vang	8.16	8.
Val Lf	6.26	
Incom	4.86	5.
Lev Grt	8.97	9.
Spl Sit	4.30	4.
Vance Sanders:		
Bostn	7.77	8.
Comm	6.62	
Specl	9.17	
Vandrbt	6.85	7.
Vangd	3.08	
Vanig TN	7.16	
Var In P	4.40	
Viking	6.03	
Wall St G	.90	
Wash M	12.36	
Weing Eq	1.80	
Wellingtn Group:		
Expir	24.57	
Ivest	11.45	
Morg	12.35	
Techv	7.83	
Trust	15.35	
Wellsl	12.40	
Wellin	13.88	12.
Windr	8.66	9.
Wstind	4.55	4.
Westf Gr	9.85	10.
Winop Fd	6.17	6.
Winfield	4.78	5.
Wisc Fd	6.25	
Zlegler	[illegible]	

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Thurs.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.37⅞	*.26⅞
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	+.58	+.44
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	.21⅛	.19¼
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.	132.00	126.00
Iron 2 Fdry Phila, ton.	83.25	79.50
Stee: scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	49-50	37-38
Lead spot lb.	.15-15½	.14½
Copper elec. lb.	.53-.53¼	.50¼-½
Tin. (Straits), lb.	1.83¼	1.74¾
Zinc, E St. L basis. lb.	.19-.19½	.17
Silver N.Y., oz.	2.200	1.53¼

U.S. Commodity Prices

COMMODITY Indices

Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	487.8	388.4

* Nominal. + Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Feb. 8, 1973

World sugar No. 11: March 8.92-88, May 8.66-70, July 8.02-05, Sept. 7.60, Oct. 7.40, March 7.20 b, July 7.13 n.

Wool: March 207.0 b, May 190.0 b, July 185.5 b, Oct. 183.0 b, Dec. 181.5 b.

Cocoa: March 33.77, May 32.10, July 31.77 Sept. 32.05, Dec. 33.30, March 33.50, May 33.64.

Copper: March 55.15, May 56.88, July 56.20, Sept. 56.65, Oct. 56.45, Dec. 56.50, March 56.50.

Orange juice: March 42.95, May 43.80, July 44.60, Sept. 45.50, Nov. 46.00 b, Jan. 45.50 b, March 46.00 b.

Potatoes: March 6.00, April 6.43, May 7.22, Nov. 3.36.

Silver: Feb. 217.10, March 218.10, May 221.00, July 223.40, Sept. 225.80, Dec. 229.30, Jan. 230.30, March 232.30, May 234.40.

COTTON No. 2

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
March	37.40	38.05	37.35	38.05	+80
May	37.40	37.76	37.26	37.76	+69
July	36.95	37.49	36.95	37.49	+74
Oct.	35.20	35.25	34.95	B35.12	+12
Dec.	33.20	33.21	33.00	33.14	....
March	33.20	33.25	33.13	B33.15	— 3
May	33.25	33.25	33.25	B33.24	+ 9
July	—	—	—	B33.30	+10

B—Bid.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High.	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT					
Mar	2.26	2.27	2.22⅝	2.22⅝	1.32⅝
May	2.15	2.18¼	2.12¼	2.12¼	2.21¾
Jul	2.04	2.06¼	2.01½	2.03⅞	2.08
Sep	1.99	2.04¼	1.99	2.01	2.07
Dce	2.01	2.05½	2.01	2.03	2.07¾
CORN					
Mar	1.49½	1.54¼	1.48½	1.52½	1.51
May	1.45½	1.48¼	1.45⅛	1.47	1.47½
Jul	1.43	1.43	1.40	1.42	1.42
Sep	1.35½	1.38½	1.35½	1.37	1.37¾
Dec	1.32½	1.34¼	1.32¼	1.33	1.33½
Mar	1.35½	1.37	1.35½	1.36	1.35¾
SOYBEANS					
Mar	5.43	5.48⅝	5.34	5.48⅛	5.38⅞
May	5.22	5.25¼	5.14	5.25¼	5.15½
Jul	5.04	5.08⅛	4.94	5.08⅛	4.98⅛
Aug	4.87	4.94¼	4.81	4.94¼	4.84¼
Sep	4.32	4.32	4.25	4.29¾	4.34
Nov	3.77¾	3.78½	3.70	3.7 ¼	3.77¼
Jan	3.74¾	3.75	3.67¼	3.67½	3.74¾
Mar	3.72	3.73½	3.66½	3.66	3.74¾
SOYBEAN OIL					
Mar	12.15	12.30	11.75	12.07	11.95
May	12.35	12.40	11.90	12.13	12.17
Jul	12.40	12.45	12.00	12.20	12.20
Aug	12.35	12.35	11.90	12.10	12.15
Sep	11.90	11.95	11.55	11.80	11.75
Oct	10.70	10.85	10.55	10.60	10.60
Dec	10.06	10.10	9.81	9.90	10.02
Jan	10.06	10.08	9.83	9.93	10.07
Mar	—	—	—	b10.04	b9.95
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Mar	199.50	199.50	195.50	198.00	199.00
May	190.00	190.00	185.50	186.50	190.50
Jul	187.00	188.50	183.00	184.03	188.00
Aug	184.00	184.50	180.50	183.00	185.20
Sep	174.00	179.50	173.00	173.00	177.00
Oct	136.90	138.00	134.03	135.50	139.00
Dec	124.80	124.80	121.00	122.50	126.00
Jan	122.00	122.00	120.40	120.40	122.00

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

	Open	High.	Low	Close	Prev. Close
SILVER					
Feb	214.00	219.20	214.00	217.5	214.00
Apr	217.00	222.20	217.00	219.70	216.70
Jun	219.00	224.50	219.00	222.80	218.80
Aug	221.00	226.70	221.00	225.20	221.00
Oct	226.00	228.00	225.20	227.50	223.40
Dec	225.80	231.40	225.80	230.00	225.60
Feb	228.00	234.00	228.00	232.00	227.40
Apr	232.80	235.00	231.00	233.70	229.20
Jun	234.80	237.50	233.00	235.30	230.80
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Feb	43.62	44.25	43.42	44.25	43.60
Apr	42.45	43.47	42.40	43.42	42.60
Jun	42.90	43.57	42.75	43.57	42.85
Aug	42.05	42.90	42.05	42.82	42.12
Oct	41.60	42.40	41.52	42.40	41.62
Dec	41.65	42.07	41.57	42.05	41.50
Feb	41.60	41.90	41.60	41.90	b41.55

Sales: Feb 2412; April 6154; June 2780; Aug 903; Oct 360; Dec 200; Feb 60.

	Open	High.	Low	Close	Prev. Close
SHELL EGGS					
Feb	37.60	38.20	37.05	a37.40	37.70
Mar	41.25	41.85	40.85	41.63	41.15
Apr	44.90	45.40	44.70	45.25	44.80
May	41.20	41.75	41.05	41.50	41.25
Jun	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.00	42.10
Jul	—	—	—	b43.00	b42.60
Aug	—	—	—	b43.50	n43.50
Sep	47.65	48.00	47.60	48.00	47.70

Sales: Feb 12; March 1060; April 356; May 332; June 8; July 0; Aug 0; Sep 48.

	Open	High.	Low	Close	Prev. Close
LIVE HOGS					
Feb	34.10	34.65	34.10	34.65	33.85
Apr	30.35	30.75	30.15	30.67	30.02
Jun	31.20	31.65	31.00	b31.62	31.05
Jul	31.30	31.70	31.07	41.70	31.05
Aug	29.12	29.72	29.10	29.50	29.25
Oct	26.92	27.10	26.60	b27.05	b26.85
Dec	27.00	27.22	26.75	27.15	b26.97

Sales: Feb 630; April 1534; June 330; July 340; Aug 75; Oct 60; Dec 76.

	Open	High.	Low	Close	Prev. Close
FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
Feb	48.40	48.85	48.02	48.70	a48.20
Mar	48.50	48.70	48.00	48.35	48.25
May	48.35	48.80	48.05	48.30	48.27
Jul	47.35	47.80	47.12	47.70	47.05
Aug	45.25	45.80	45.12	45.80	45.15

Sales: Fedb 1412; March 2946; May 1588; July 1115; Aug 317.

Open interest: Feb 2110; March 5683; May 5360; July 4848; Aug 1708.

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	963.65	973.81	954.17	967.19	— 1.13
20 Trn	201.68	203.69	199.78	202.70	— 0.31
15 Util	113.15	113.78	112.38	113.15	— 0.12
65 Stk	306.34	309.28	303.51	307.16	— 0.39

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	127.67	125.13	126.67	—.56
20 Railroads	40.91	40.23	40.52	—.36
55 Utilities	57.91	57.16	57.47	—.20
500 Stocks	114.05	111.85	113.16	—.50

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	61.19	60.83	61.16	—.27
Industrials	67.30	66.89	67.21	—.24
Transportation	42.17	41.88	42.15	—.08
Utility	39.87	39.73	39.77	—.29
Finance	73.59	73.32	73.50	—.72

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares

	Buy	Sales	*Short
Feb. 7	318,120	407,480	4,525
Feb. 6	307,980	403,130	3,794
Feb. 5	314,035	419,243	5,527
Feb. 2	307,137	430,302	5,562
Feb. 1	330,810	441,249	6,729

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS- 3

Bearings HateHks Ns Rohm Haas

NEW LOWS-.173

Addressog	Hobart Mfg	evere Cop
AhmanHF	Holidayin A	Reynold Mil
Alleen Inc	Horizon Cp	RobrtsnH
Allen Grp	HseF 2.50pf	Rockower
AMBAC Ind	Ideal Toy	Roper Corp
Ametek	INA Corp	Sanders
AMF Inc	Instit Inv	SantaFe Ind
Arcata Nat	Interpace	Saxon Ind
Arlen Rlty	Interpub Gp	SCOA Ind
Armst Ck	Interst Str	Shapell Ind
Autom Ind	Ipco Hopit	Signal Co
Bard CR	ITE Imperl	signl 2.20pf
Barnett Mfg	James Fred	Simm Prec
Bausch Lb	Jim Walter	Singer Co
Beat Food	JimW 1.60pf	Smith KFr
Brown Grp	Jostens	Sou Pac
Brush Well	Kaisr Alum	Swst Airmot
Calif Finl	Kauf Broad	SwsFor Ind
Celanese	Kawec Berl	Sparton Cp
Cerinted pf	Keller Ind	Stew War
Chain 1.20pf	Leasco Corp	Stride Rite
Chelsea Ind	Leaseway	Suave Shoo
ChiMilw Cp	Leeds North	Systron Don
ChiMilw pf	Lockhd Airc	Teledyn 6pf
Cluett Pea	LouLd Exp	Textron
CNA Finl	La Pacif	Texin 2.08pf
CstStGs pfA	Lowenin	Texin 1.40pf
CombEn pf	MadSqGar	Thiokol
ConAgra	Magic Chef	Thompn JW
Kone Mills	Magnavox	Tool Resrch
ContAirLin	Mallory	Uniroyal
Coope Lab	Martin M	Unit Brands
Copeland wi	Mattel Inc	US ForSec
Crocker Nat	Milt Bradly	US Freight
Cumm Eng	Monog Ind	US Indust
Dayin Hud	Mor Nor	US Tobac
Dea Witter	Munford	Vendo Co
Diam Int	Narco Scien	Wall Murr
DiGlor pf A	Nat Avia	Warner Co
Easco Corp	Nat Distil	Warnr Com
Elxir Ind	Nat Svc Ind	Watkins Jhn
Envirich Cp	NoAm Rock	Well McLn
EquitLfe M	NorARk pf	WellsFar Co
FedNat Mfg	Nwst Airl	Wn Pac Ind
FedSignS	NwstStlW	Wstn Union
Fieldcrst M	Owens Cng	Whirlpool
Fst Chart	Owels Ilir	Winnebago
FstNatBos	Pamida Inc	Wometoc A
FMC Corp	Park Hann	Woolworth
Franklin Mt	PayLess Dg	Woolwth pf
Fruehf Corp	Phil Subrb	World Airw
Gable Ind	Philips Ind	XTRA Inc
Gen Develp	Purolator	Zale Corp
Gen Tire	Ranco Inc	Zale pf A
Ga Pacific	RapAm 3pf	Zayre Corp
Goodyear	RCA	Zurn Ind
Gould Inc	Redman Ind	
GrtLkDred	Republic Cp	

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches fell $291 million to $1.494 billion in the week ended Jan. 31, the Federal Reserve reported.

European Gold Markets

Feb. 8, 1973

	Op.	Cl.	N.C.
London	68.90	69.00	+ 0.35
Zurich	69.00	69.10	+ 0.35
Paris (12.5 kilo)	70.40	70.60	+ 0.24

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurodollars

Feb. 8, 1973

	Bid	Ask	Change Bid
7 Day Fix	6 3/4	7	+ 1/8
One Month	6 15/16	7 1/16	+ 1/4
3 Months	7 1/16	7 3/16	+ 5/16
6 Months	7 1/8	7 1/4	+ 1/8
One Year	7 1/8	7 1/4	Unch.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	78.80	ImpChem	2.81
Algembank	379	Mar&Spen	2.81
Amrobank	80.50	MetalBox	2.85
A'dam	277	Nichols	0.78½
Fokker	41.10	RandMines	2.43
Heineken	326	RankOr	9.90
H.V.A.	508	RoyalDutch	£18¼
Holland-Am.	278.50	R.T.Z.	2.31
Hoogovens	86	Shell	3.48
K.L.M.	111.70	Tube Invest	4.50
Philips new	55.80	Union Cor	3.62
Robico	258.50	Vickers	0.92
Rolinco	178.50	War L3½	£35⅛
Royal Dutch	121.90	West Deep	5.43
Unilever	152	West Drief	£12¾
Ver.Mach	163	West Hold	£12½
		West Min	2.12
		Woolworth	0.90
		ZCI	0.63½

Brussels

Arbed	4,570
Ast.d.Mines	2,245
Cock-Ougree	1,452
Electrobel	6,660
Lambert	2,765
Pétrofina	6,600
Ph.Gevaert	1,765
Soc.Générale	3,055
Solvay	3,070
Un.Miniere	1,710

Milan

Fiat	2,215
Finsider	319.50
Generali	64,510
Italsider	412
LaRinas	237.50
Montedis	481
Olivetti	1,605
Pirelli	949
SniaVisco	1,200
Terni	157

Düsseldorf

AEG	142.50
Aug.Thyssen	75.30
BASF	161.50
Bayer	131.80
Commerzbk	204.50
Cont.Gummi	90
Daimler-Benz	381
Demag	199.80
DeutBank	305
DresdeBank	240.50
Gels Aktien	72.10
Hoechster	160.50
Hoesch	64.70
Karstadt	432
Kaufhof	298
KHD	127
Lufthansa	68
Mannesmann	210
Metallgesell	—
Rheinstahl	98.80
RWE new	151.70
Siemens	290
Veba	138.50
Volkswagen	161.30

Paris

AirLiquide	343.50
Alimentaire	161
Alsthom	126
BSN	1,241
Carrefour	3,770
Cim.Lafarge	216.50
Citroën	87
Cie.Bancaire	642
CFP	206.10
CGE	437
CCF	168
DBA	325.50
Ferodo	536
Paribas	208
GerDanone	328
Hachette	349.50
L'Oréal	2,240
Mach.Bull	66.10
Michelin	1,767
Nickel	102.50
Nobel	97.40
Nord	37.40
PUK	135.50
Penarroya	51.50
Pernod	465
Perrier	305
Peugeot	495
Rh.Poulenc	158.50
RousselUcl	275
St.Gobain	171
Schneider	166
Suez	338
Thomson	175.30
Usinor	100
Wendel	36.70

London

Anglo-Am Cp	4.70
Anglo-Amin	832
BarclayBank	4.22
BeechamGr	2.92
Bowater	2.00
Brit/mTob	2.97
Brit.Oxyg	0.75
Brit.Pet	5.46
BLMC	0.32½
Chartered	2.46
Courtaulds	1.45
Chrysler	0.14½
Daggafont	0.08¼
DeBeerD	3.68
Decca Rec	3.88
Distillers	1.63
Dunlop	1.02
El Musind	1.79
FreeStGed	7.65
GEC	1.36
GlaxoGr	4.14
Gt.UnivSt	2.42
Guinness	1.56
Hawker-Sidd.	3.98
Hudson-Bay	9.70

Zurich

Alusuisse	2,100
Bally	1,300
B.Boveri	1,065
Ciba-Geigy	2,430
Cr.Suisse	3,990
Fischer	1,040
HoffRochab	192,000
Nestlé	4,310
Sandoz	3,985
Sté B.Suisse	3,850
Sulzer	3,500
U.B.Suisses	4,170

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

Feb. 8, 1973

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regular; (I)—irregularly.

Fund	Value
(w) Alexander Fund	$11.10
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$9.88
(w) Amitalia Fund	$8.01
(w) Andreae Equity	Can.$5.53
(w) Apollo(Tempus) iss.pr.	SF120.92
(i) Apollo Fund S.A.	$17.19
(w) Aries Fund N.V.	$40.74
(w) Asca Corporation	DM15.06
(w) Austral. Trust S.A.	$10.68
(w) Austral'a Selection Fd.	$7.55
BAER, Julius & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF1,001.75*
— (d) Conbar	SF1,037.00*
— (d) Grobar	SF943.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF1,031.00*
BARCLAYTRUST FRONTIER:	
— (w) BtF Growth Fund	$7.44
— (w) BtF Japan Fund	$10.81
— (w) BtF Trust S.A.	$12.78
— (w) BtF Income Fund	$10.35
(w) Broad & Wall. Fd. Int'l	$59.20
(w) Browninvest	$23.42
(r) Cal. Land & Constr.	$18.97
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	Can.$15.95
(d) Can.Secur. Growth Fd.	Can.$5.81
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$13.77
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$10.90
(d) Carlbico N.V. "C" Sh.	$132.30
(I) Cleveland Offshore Fed	$1,080.03
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs.	$10.46
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs.	$12.70
(d) Convert. Bond Fd.N.V.	$9.38
(r) Convert. Sec. N.V.	$782.69
d) Corvus Invest. Units	$3.64
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF101.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF108.50
CREDIT SUISSE:	
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF171.00
— (d) Intervalor	SF110.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF298.50
(I) Crosby Fund S.A.	$8.40
(w) D.G.C.	$60.82
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$10.94
(d) Delta Multifund	$10.14
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 10,431
DREYFUS GROUP:	
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$12.26
— (w) Dr.Interct.Inv.Fd.	$12.55
— (w) Dr. Offsh. Com. Sh.	$10.40
— (w) Dr.Offsh.Deb.Prem.	—
(d) Eurounion	$44.80
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$6.93
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$10.46
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$21.90
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$22.64*
(d) Fiduceen	BF1,344
(d) Finance Union	$10.87
(w) First/Fund	$12.66
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) American Trust	$6.31
— (w) Int'l Min.& Petr.Fd.	$10.17
— (I) Austl.Ld.& Prop.Fd.	Bah.$14.22
(d) First Nt'l City Fund	$24.08
(d) First Security Cap. Fd.	$115.76
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$88.21
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$20.79
(d) Fonditalia	$11.81
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF2,968*
(d) Formula Selection Fd	SF116.73
FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:	
— (w) Fd of Austral. ($US)	$4.56
— (w) Fd. Austral.Sterling	Aus.$4.82
— (w) Prop. Bonds Aust.	Aus.$1.16
— (w) — — Int'l Ltd.	Aus.$8.12
(d) Fund of Nations	$10.32
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$10.95
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$21.28
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$9.57
(r) Growth International	$9.70
(w) GuardianGrwthFdInt'l	$8.72
(w) Hambro Overseas Fd.	$7.65
(w) Haussmann Holdgs.NV.	$5,372
(w) Hedged Investors	$13,181
(I) H.O.I.T./Hobet	$29.24
(d) ICOFUND	$11.78
(w) INGROW	$22.97
(d) Interfix	$123.06
(d) Interfund S.A.	$11.51
(d) Interitalia	Lire 6,330
(w) Intermarket Fund	$134.31
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$31.87
(r) Int'l Priv. Ltd.	Can.$5.
(r) Internt'l Shipping Fd.	DM1,237.
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$10.68
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$8.8
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$15.07
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$15.84
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$51.80
(I) Jardine Japan Fund	$48.66
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,36
(w) Keyes Real Estate Fd.	$8.
(w) Keyfund	$8.
(w) Kleinwort BensonIntF	$12.
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F.	$18.3
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold	$22.
(w) Luxfund	$33.4
(r) Marlin Fund	$11.4
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$11.4
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$9.
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$8.
(w) N.A.M.F.	$109.
(w) Nippon Fund	$31.
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$7.7
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$14.1
(r) Olympic Cap. Fed. Inc.	$2.8
(I) Opportunity Fd. Int.	$10.8
(w) Pacific Seaboard Fund	$20.
(d) Pan Am REEF Fund	$9.2
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$10.0
(w) Pyramid (CMC)	SF75.
(d) Renta Fund	LF2.28
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF2.77
(d) Rentinvest	LF1,02
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$8.4
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$12.
— (d) Global Fund	$7.2
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF77.
(d) Selective Am. R'lty Fd.	$11.
(w) Selective Capital Fd.	$5.
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V.	$1.
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$8.
— (d) Share Realty	$13.
— (w) Shareholders Equal	$7.
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$8.
— (d) Harbor Fund	$8.
S.M.O. FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$10.
— (d) Crossbow Fund	$7.
— (d) I.T.F.	$13.
— (d) Invest. Selection Fd.	$9.
— (w) SMH I	DM
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1.
— (r) Securswiss	SF1.
(w) Stanhope Transat. Fd.	$16.
(w) Stand. & Poor Int. Fd.	$240.
(w) Star Fund	$9.
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	$11.
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF49
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF10
— (d) Universal Fund	SF13
(r) Talent Global Fund	$12.
(w) Tokyo Cap.HoldingsNV.	$3
(w) Tokyo Valor	$14
(w) Transpacific Fund	$17.
(r) Tyndall Bermuda Fund	Pence 1
(r) Tyndall Inter. Fund	Pence 1
(r) Tyndall Overseas Fd.	$7.
UNION BANK SWITZ.:	
— (d) Amca U.S. sh.	SF64
— (d) Bond Invest	SF6
— (d) Burit Ea. Sh.	SF16
— (d) Fonsa Sw. Sh.	SF13
— (d) Globinvest	SF10
— (d) Pacific-Invest	SF11
— (d) Saffit So. Af. Sh.	SF2
— (d) Sima Sw. R. Est.	SF15
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfort:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM
— (d) Europafonds	DM
— (d) Unifonds	DM
— (d) Unirenta	DM
— (d) Unispecial I	DM
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$17.
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$9.
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,8
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.	$2,0
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$56
(w) Worldwide Securities	$44
(w) Worldwide Special	$6,8
(w) Zodiac Commod. Fund	$6
(w) Zodiac Fund	$6

DM—Deutsche Mark; • — Ex-div; [illegible] NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — Asked.

INTERNATIONAL

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Aden (air) ..... $	69.00	138.00	Greece (air) .... Dr.	904.00	1,808.00	Norway (air) .... N.Kr.	200.00	400.00
Afghanistan (air) .... $	69.00	138.00	Hong Kong (air) .... $	84.75	149.50	Pakistan (air) ..... $	69.00	138.00
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Africa, South (air) .. $	69.00	138.00	India (air) ..... $	69.00	138.00	Persian Gulf (air) .... $	69.00	138.00
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Australia (air) ..... $	117.00	234.00	Iran, Irak (air) ... $	48.75	97.50	Portugal (air) .... Esc.	818.00	1,628.00
Austria ..... Sch.	698.00	1,396.00	Iceland (air) ..... $	30.00	60.00	Romania (air) ..... $	30.00	60.00
Belgium ..... B.Fr.	1,350.00	2,700.00	Ireland (air) ..... £	10.50	21.00	Rwanda (air) ..... $	69.00	138.00
Burma (air) ..... $	84.75	169.50	Israel (air) ..... $	40.50	81.00	Saudi Arabia (air)... $	48.75	97.50
Bulgaria (air) ..... $	30.00	60.00	Italy ..... Lire	17,500	35,000	Sierra Leone (air)... $	69.00	138.00
Cambodia (air) ..... $	60.75	121.50	Japan, Korea (air). $	84.75	169.50	South America (air).. $	69.00	138.00
Canada (air) ..... $	69.00	138.00	Kuwait (air) ..... $	69.00	138.00	Spain (air) ..... Ptas.	1,920.00	3,840.00
Ceylon (air) ..... $	69.00	138.00	Lebanon (air) ..... $	48.75	97.50	Sweden (air) ..... S.Kr.	144.00	288.00
China (air) ..... $	84.75	169.50	Liberia (air) ..... $	69.00	138.00	Switzerland ..... S.Fr.	116.00	232.00
Congo Kinshasa (air).. $	69.00	138.00	Libya (air) ..... $	48.75	97.50	Thailand (air) ..... $	84.75	169.50
Cyprus (air) ..... $	30.00	60.00	Luxembourg .... L.Fr.	1,350.00	2,700.00	Tunisia (air) ..... $	27.75	55.50
Czechoslovakia (air).. $	30.00	60.00	Madagascar (air) .. $	60.75	121.50	Turkey (air) ..... $	30.00	60.00
Denmark (air) .. D.Kr.	208.00	416.00	Malta (air) ..... $	30.00	60.00	U.A.R. (air) ..... $	48.75	97.50
Ethiopia (air) ..... $	69.00	138.00	Malaya (air) ..... $	84.75	169.50	U.S.S.R. (air) ..... $	30.00	60.00
Finland (air) .... F.M.	123.00	246.00	Mexico (air) ..... $	69.00	128.00	U.S.A. (air) ..... $	60.75	121.50
France ..... Fr.	128.00	256.00	Morocco (air) ..... $	27.75	55.50	Vietnam, South (air).. $	60.75	121.50
Germany ..... D.M.	97.00	194.00	Nepal (air) ..... $	69.00	138.00	Yugoslavia (air) ..... $	30.00	60.00
Ghana (air) ..... $	69.00	138.00	Netherlands ..... Fl.	97.00	194.00			
			New Zealand (air).. $	117.00	234.00			

NAME (please print in block letters) ....

ADDRESS ....

☐ Check or money order enclosed. Payment to: International Herald Tribune. 9-2-73

IMPORTANT: PAYMENT MUST BE ENCLOSED WITH THIS ORDER TO: International Herald Tribune.

THIS OFFER FOR NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS ONLY.

هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
19½	9¼	AAR Corp		5	17	20	19½	20	
8⅝	4⅜	AAV Cos	.20	6	7	8¼	8¼	8¼+	⅛
11	4	Aberden Pet		31	22	3⅝	3½	3½	
12½	6	Action Ind		7	14	12½	12½	12½	
4⅞	1⅞	Adams Russel		12	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5		ADM Industr		12	6	5	5	5	
13	6	Admiralint	.40	9	6	15½	14½	15⅞	+ ⅛
10¼	4	Adobe Cop		101	35	15⅝	14⅜	15	— ⅛
4⅜	1⅝	A&E Plast P		4	43	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	
11	3	Aerodex Inc		2		1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
5	2	AeroFlo	.22r	2	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3		Aeronca Inc		23		3⅜	3	3	— ⅛
2⅝		Aerosol		5	19	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5½	2	Aerovox Cp		17	47	19½	18	18½	
6¼	2	Affil Cap	.99r	27	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2½		Affil Cap wt		12		2½	2½	2½	
8¾	4	Affil Hosp	.20	7	22	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
7		AIC Phot	.56r	8	12	11⅝	11½	11½	
9½	2	Airborne Frt		77	18	10½	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
7¾	2	Airpax	1.16i	3	10	9¼	9	9⅛	
24¼	6	Airwick	.28	11	30	39	37⅞	38	— 1
16½	6	AlaxMag	.60	2	16	14⅜	13⅝	14⅜	+ ⅛
55		AlaP pf4.20		z100		58	57½	58	+ ½
14½	4	Allen Wood		11	33	18½	17	18	+ 1
5¾	2	Alaska Airl		24		4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅜	1	Alba Waldn		4		3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
9¾	3	Alcolac Inc		1	19	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
25⅜	8	AlleyAir	2.88e	188	11	20⅜	19⅝	20⅛	
2		All Amer Ind		1		2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13	3	Allegby Airl		284	17	13⅜	12⅞	13	
7½		AlliedA wtO		4		7¾	7¾	7¾	
6¾		AlleghyCp wt		78		8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	
10⅜	4	AlliedTR	.79r	1	7	11	11	11	+ ⅛
3¾	1	Allied Art		23	5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
8¼	4	Allied Contrl		1	10	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
23⅜	4	AlldTiter	1.14	3	6	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
7		Alpha Ind		6	39	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
5⅜		Allamat Cp		8	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
1¼		Alsc Corp		57		1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
¾		Altec Cp	wt	11		1	⅞	1	+3-16
8	3	Altec Corp	pf		7		3¾	3¾	— ⅛
50	8	A'cas pf 3.75		z100		53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	+ ½
10½	2	AlumSpec	.44	4	6	11	11	11	— ⅛
40		Amco Ind		33	11	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
10		A HessLL	wt	152		10	8½	9	+ ⅛
3⅜		Am Agronom		2		3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
3		AmBeck Stra		3		1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
21¼		AmBusPd	.18	4	24	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
2¾		A CenAlg	wt			3	3	3	
25		AFlatch	2.66e	23	10	29½	28⅞	29	— ⅛
8¾		Am Fitch	wt	14		4⅜	4	4	— ⅛
3⅞		A Israeli	.26e	45	10	9⅜	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
8		A Maize	.33	9	8	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
7¼		A Maltex	.33	9	8	8¼	8	8	
23¾		AmMfg	1.8e	3	7	42½	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
17⅝		AmMot	1.10e	13	16	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
22½		AmPetr	1.10e	44	14	34½	33¾	33¾	— 1⅛
11½		AmPlan	1.20t	8	6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
39⅝		Am Precisn		6	62	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8½		AmRitTr	.85e	54	14	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
2		AmRityTr	wt	37		2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
18½		A Recreat Gr		31	15	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
10½		AStateEq	.48t	113	11	13⅜	13	13⅜	— ⅛
9¾		Am Tech Ind		16	5	5	5	5	
22¾		Amraing Sv		24		23½	23	23½	— ⅛
2⅜		AMIC Cp	.04	153	39	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
4⅞		Andrea Rad		5		2¾	2¾	2¾	
3¼	2⅛	Angio Co	.10e	26	18	2¾	2¾	2¾	
7		Ansul Co	.56r	29	11	14⅛	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
7⅞	1	Anthony Ind		46	17	7⅛	7	7	
12½		AO Instrst		152	29	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
3⅜		Applied Data		7		3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
8¾	2⅛	AquiT Ca	.15e	39	31	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜	— ⅛
		AquiTc fn.15e		1		29	29	29	
4½		Argus Inc		15	93	17⅛	17	17⅛	
7¾	1	Ariz Col	.08e	20	15	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
3⅜	1	ArizCol	pf.48	3		10	9¾	10	
7⅝	2	ArkLGas	1.30	240	11	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	
3½		Arrow Elect		19		6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	
7		Arundel	.89t	4	8	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
7⅞	3⅜	Arwood	Cp	7		3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
12	2	Asamera Oil		151	39	13⅛	12¾	13	— ⅛
4½	1⅝	Ashi Oil	Can	27	21	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
13½	8¾	ASPRO	.25b	13	8	10¾	10½	10½	
16½	17⅜	AsdMtg	2.25e	48	6	18	17¾	18	
4	2⅛	AsdProd	.48	17	8	27½	27	27½	— ⅛
11⅞	2⅛	Astrex Inc		39	23	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	4	Atlantic Cp		13	12	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
45½	20⅜	ChartCo	.25e	46	77	29½	27½	29½	+ 1⅛
23¾	6⅜	Charter Med		8	91	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
14½	6	CHB Fds	.23t	4	7	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅛
12½	5⅞	ChemExp	.16	23	9	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
37	10	Cherr B	.16b	21	13	9¾	9	9	— 1
29	23¼	ChiRivt	1.40a	3	16	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
11½	7⅛	ChickUnd	.31r	10	11	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
18¼	12½	Child World		16	43	16	15¾	16	
9½	3	Christian Cas		42	9	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
22½	17⅝	Cl Cv F	1.70e	4		19½	19½	19½	
6½	3⅜	ClMtgGrp	wt	104		4½	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
34⅜	14⅜	CIC Cp	.10e	15	10	16½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
9⅝	4½	Cinema 5	Ltd	1	12	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
3⅜	1½	Cinerama		23		1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
15⅜	7⅞	Citon Flol	.16	4	11	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
18⅜	13⅛	CitzMtg	1.52e	93	11	17⅜	17½	17½	— ⅜
3¼	1½	Citizntg	wt	21		3¼	3	3⅛	— ⅛
10	4	CK Petrolm		26	53	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
38	7½	CL Finl		16	8	8⅝	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
12	17⅜	ClarkGr	.20	1	13	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
22⅜	15	Clarkson	Ind	13	15	15¾	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
11½	5	Clarostat		19	12	8⅜	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
9½	3⅜	Clary Corp		6		3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
17⅜	10	Clopay	.03r	2	7	16⅜	9½	16½	
13	3¼	CMI Corp		61	87	3½	3⅜	3½	
61¾	22	CMI Inv	wt	72		41½	39	40½	— 1⅜
5	2	Co Build Cos		54	5	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Codesco	.15e	54	12	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
26½	12⅜	Coff Mat	.29e	37	36	18	17¾	17¾	— ½
8	3¼	Cohen Hallb		1	23	4	4	4	— ⅛
9¾	4⅛	Cohu Inc		9	23	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	— ⅛
25¾	10	Colt Indl	2	74	13	11	10	11	+ ¼
28½	20½	Co's Natl	.45	28	14	24⅜	24	24½	+ ⅛
28	24	Coleman	.40	25	19	24½	24⅛	24⅛	
13⅜	9⅜	Collage Town		4	6	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	8	Col Comi	.20	48	4	7¾	7½	7⅝	— ⅛

1972-73 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
16⅞	7½	Colon Snd	.30	2	34	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
29⅛	19½	ColwellCo	.32	6	9	19⅞	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
13½	6⅛	Colwell Mtg	wt	105		11⅜	9¾	10½	
44⅜	28⅜	Combin Com		68	28	35⅝	35	35⅜	
43	21	Combusto Eq		85	34	39¾	37½	39½	+ ⅝
21¼	9⅞	ComtAlIL	.25	12	14	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
16⅞	10⅜	ComtMet	.65b	8	7	15	15	15	— ⅛
17⅝	6⅜	Commodor		13	14	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
14	5⅜	Comm Hm	Cp	2	15	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
22	10⅛	CompSyc	Ctr	33	16	10⅜	10	10⅛	
31½	14¼	CompS	1.65	2	9	28⅞	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
18	11⅜	Compalnd	.32	5	9	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
9½	5⅜	Comprsh	Des	9		5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
3½	1⅜	CompuDyne		13	29	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
36½	9	Compusrph		57	20	24⅜	24	24¼	
4⅝	2⅛	Comput Eq		4	39	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
14½	6⅛	Comput Invst		12	5	8½	8	8	— ⅛
4⅜	2⅜	Comput Mch		1		3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅝	2⅛	Computest		2		3½	3⅜	3½	
24⅝	12¾	Concheroco		99	9	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
8½	3⅝	Concord Fab		3		4⅝	4½	4½	
14½	6⅛	Condec Corp		43	11	6½	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
15½	9	Conrex	.43r	14	9	9⅜	9½	9½	+ ⅛
14⅜	12¼	Conrock	.60	1	7	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
14⅛	6	Conroy Inc		10	10	9⅛	9	9⅛	
6⅜	2⅜	Con Nat Bk	A	1		3½	3½	3½	
7⅝	3⅜	Con Oil Gas		33		4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
17	11	Cons Ret	.20e	15	12	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
15	6⅛	ConsltDes	.40	3	7	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
17½	8¼	Consyna	Cp	33	23	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
3½	2	Cont Mater		78	10	2⅛	2	2	
4⅞	2	Cont Tel	wt	41		4⅛	4	4	
14⅜	11⅞	Cook Elec	.32	10	15	14	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
19	10½	Cook Ind		12	11	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
25⅜	16	CookPlV	.80a	16	7	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
15⅜	8	Coop Jar	.20a	6	8	8¼	8	8	
16⅜	8½	Cordon Int		145	23	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
21½	10⅞	Core Labs		6	27	17⅝	17¼	17½	— ⅛
5⅜	2⅞	Cosmic M	wt	46		3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	20¼	CouCbls	Com	52	54	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
83	3⅝	Craig	Corp	52	10	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
19	6	CramerE	.33r	16	56	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
15½	7	Creative Mgt		16	9	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
24⅝	14⅛	Crosley	2.20e	15	12	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
18	9	Cross Pen		18	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
26	15	Crosmont		25		2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
27⅜	20⅛	Crompton	.86	11	7	21¼	20½	20½	— ⅛
47⅞	37⅛	Cross AT	.42	9	28	57½	56⅞	57	
31⅝	17¼	CwnCPr	1.78t	4	79	19⅞	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
15⅜	8⅜	Crystal Oil		33		8⅝	8½	8½	
19¼	14⅜	CSE Corp	.28	10	7	15	15	15	— ⅛
22	19½	Cubic Cp	.20e	15	18	19½	19¼	19½	— ⅛
39	14⅛	CutlerA	.44	15	18	15⅞	15	15	— ⅛
24½	15⅛	CutlerB	.44	4	18	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
16½	13½	CW Transpor		10	8	17⅛	16½	17⅛	+1⅛

D

13⅜	5⅜	Daitch	.26e	8	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	
12⅜	7⅜	DamonC	.40	2 7	10	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
21½	15¼	Danuelind	.28	3	11	17	16¾	17	— ⅛
2¼	1	Daryl Ind		1		1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3¼	2⅛	Data Control		7	62	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
26⅞	16¼	Data Gosmr		153	39	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
7	3⅜	Data Prod		54	28	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
15⅛	10½	DavisFd	.03h	10	11	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	
11⅜	6⅜	Day Min	.10e	24	66	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
9	4⅜	Dayton wt		21		4½	4⅛	4⅛	
12½	6⅜	DCL Inc		30	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
24½	14⅜	Dearborn	.20	81	11	21¾	20⅝	21	— ½
3⅜	1⅜	Dejur Amsc		8	11	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	11¼	Del Labs		18	9	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
32⅜	4⅜	Delta Cp	Am	26	21	5¼	4⅞	5	— ⅛
28⅛	13⅜	Delta Fd	.50a	4	7	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
67½	37½	Den Tal	Ez	43	37	49½	48½	49¼	+ 1⅛
24⅛	19⅞	Depositr	1.20	2	8	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
13⅝	3⅜	Design Ind		18		3⅝	3½	3⅝	
13⅝	3¼	DeRose Ind		34	21⅝	3½	3⅜	3½	
22½	12	Deseret Ph		48	30	27½	26½	27	
6⅞	3⅞	Detecto Scal		5	14	13	12	12	— 1⅛
53¼	24¾	Dev Am	1.39t	192	11	24⅜	22¾	24⅜	— ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Devon	Aspar	38	8	11⅜	11	11⅜	— ⅛
32	11⅜	Dexter Indust		27	22	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
30⅜	16⅜	Diam M	Drill	110	16	25⅞	25	25⅝	+ ⅛
8⅜	4⅜	DiebldV	Cap		7		4⅝	4⅝	
8¼	22⅝	DillardStr	.40	19	10	23	22⅞	23	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Diodes Inc		7		2	2	2	
7⅜	3⅝	Discount Fab		5	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
21½	8⅝	Discovry	.52	1	10	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	
11⅜	5⅛	Divi'l Corp		10		8	7½	7½	— ⅛
32⅜	29½	Dome Petrol		299	43	45⅛	44	45¼	+ ⅛
19⅜	11½	Domtar	.60	1	16	19½	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
22	11⅝	Donnkeny	.26	1	6	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
20	12	Downey	.25e	9	6	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅜	DPA Inc		19	11	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
13¾	8¼	Drew Natl		65	20	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	
24⅝	20⅜	Drexel Cp	.72a	6		21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	— ⅜
26⅜	8¼	DrgFair	.40b	5	7	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
8½	2 5-16	Dunlop	.14e	3	10	2 5-16	2 5-16	2 5-16	
24	9	DuroTst	.23b	38	17	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
8½	3½	Dynalec	.15t	67	21	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
13½	8⅛	Dynell	.48t	3	15	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛

E

6½	3⅝	E System	.30	57	7	4¾	4½	4½	
3⅝	1⅝	Eastern Stain		2		3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
53¾	22⅝	EraSchelb	.22	11	24	29½	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
7¼	4½	Earth Resrcs		14	22	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
36	20	Eason Oil	.20	23	19	24¾	23¾	23⅝	— 1
13	7⅜	EastnAir	.47t	24	11	8⅜	8	8	— ⅛
24⅜	16⅜	Eastern Co		2	10	19¼	19½	19⅜	— ⅛
17½	9⅛	Eastern Frgt		23	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
1	⅜	Eazor Expre		5		⅜	⅜	⅜	
5⅞	1⅝	Echlin Mfg		70	32	2¾	2¾	2¾	
28½	14	Edgcomb Oil		12	8	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
23¾	9⅛	Edmos	.13	24	8	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	
12	6½	Edo Corp		12	13	7	6¾	6⅞	
18½	7½	Edwards	.20	10	6	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
14⅜	6⅝	Egan Machin		5	11	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
28⅝	14⅜	Ehren Photo		106	11	14⅜	14	14⅜	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅜	Elco Corp		21	51	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
22½	11	Electrac	.30	1	7	15	15	15	+ ⅛
6⅞	2⅝	Elect Assist		7	10	8⅜	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
14⅜	5½	Elecirn Eng		2		5	4⅞	4⅞	
6⅜	2	Elect Resch		2		2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
44⅛	22⅝	Electron	.60b	2	17	30½	30¼	30¼	
16⅞	7½	Electrspace		31	12	8	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
22⅜	6	Elgin Natl	wt	46		6⅜	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
25½	16	Flower A	.24	6	12	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
38½	13¼	Fluke Mf	.53t	42	18	38½	29¼	29¼	— 1⅛
28½	17½	Fly Tiger	wt	17		19⅜	19½	19⅜	— ⅛
12½	3¾	Foodram	Su	4		4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
110⅜	85	Ford Can	3a	2200	9	105	104½	104½	— ½
19⅛	9⅜	Forest Cit	.17	2	16	10	10	10	+ ⅛
23½	9	ForestLb	.28t	20	22	8½	7⅜	7¾	— ⅛
24⅜	16¼	FoxStaPh	.28	x9	15	17⅜	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
14	9⅜	FPA Corp		6	16	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
19⅛	8⅝	FoxNkur	.32	222	11	9⅜	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
16	11	Frantz Mf	.46	1	7	12⅝	12½	12½	+ ⅛
20¾	11½	Fresnillo	.20	11	14	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
5⅜	3	Friend Frost		2 5	19	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
11⅜	4⅜	Frier Ind		7	11	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
28	16⅜	Frigitronic		44	47	19⅝	18¾	19⅜	+ 1⅛
13½	5½	Frontier Air		56	6	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
9⅜	3⅜	Front Air	wt	17		4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛

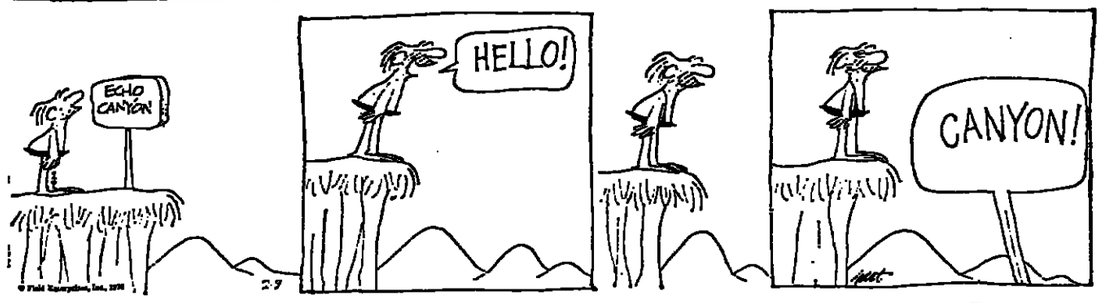
F

21⅛	9⅜	Fab Ind		15	4	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
11	7⅜	Fabien	.40a	1	9	8	7⅞	8	
28⅛	11½	Fabri Ca	.03a	4	10	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
5¼	1¼	Fabrics Natl		1		1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
16½	6⅛	Fair Tex	Mill	24	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
15½	5⅝	FairNob	.48f	34	12	13	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
28⅜	12	Fam Dol	Str	9	28	17⅛	17	17⅜	
37¼	9⅝	Fashion Fab		31	13	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
4	2	Fed Resrces		34		2½	2	2	— ⅛
21⅜	13⅜	FedMart	.40b	22	7	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
17½	10½	Felmont Oil		28	16	14⅜	13⅜	14⅛	— ⅛
26½	9½	Felsway	.32	98	5	9⅝	7⅝	8¼	— 1⅛
14⅛	5⅜	Fibreboard	wt	42		11⅜	10⅝	11	— ⅛
44⅝	31⅝	FidelCo	Gr	71	11	39⅜	38¼	39⅜	+ ⅛
19¼	8¼	FidelcoGr	wt	7		15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
8	3⅜	Filmways		5		4	4	4	— ⅛
31⅜	18⅜	FiltrDyn	.01e	25	19	21⅜	20⅞	21¼	+ ⅛
33⅜	23¼	FinSanBa	.20	8	9	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	— ⅛
14⅜	10⅜	Fini Gen	.24b	13		13⅜	13½	13½	
14⅜	10⅜	FinGenDs	.30b	2		12¼	12¼	12½	— ⅛
17½	12	FistCbn	SB	1	3	17	15½	15½	
25	18¼	Fst Den	1.95e	87211		23	22	22½	— 2⅛
4⅞	2	Fst Denv	wt	110		3¾	3¼	3¾	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Fst Harfor		5	27	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	— ⅛
17⅜	9½	FstHart	pf.25	1		13	13	13	
2¼	⅝	FirstNtl	Real	22		¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
29	19	FirstSec	Cp	13	7	19⅝	19	19	— ⅜
44⅜	24½	Fst Wis	2.86e	109	14	40½	39¼	40	— 1⅛
33⅜	17⅜	FischrP	1.11t	10	12	17⅜	17½	17½	— ⅛
13⅛	5⅜	Fishman	.20	x5	7	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
15⅜	3⅜	Flagg Ind	.12	17	6	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
18⅝	11½	Filght Safty		5	17	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
23⅜	5⅜	Flock Ind		19	11	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅜	Fla Capital		2	13	2⅜	2⅜

PEANUTS



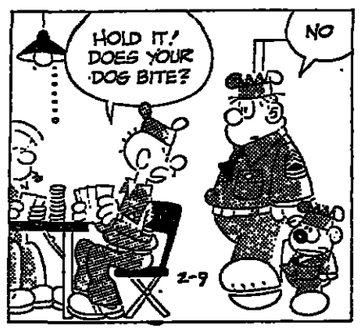
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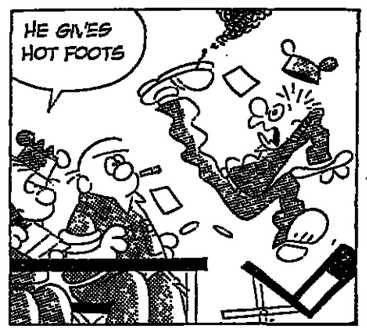
LI'L ABNER



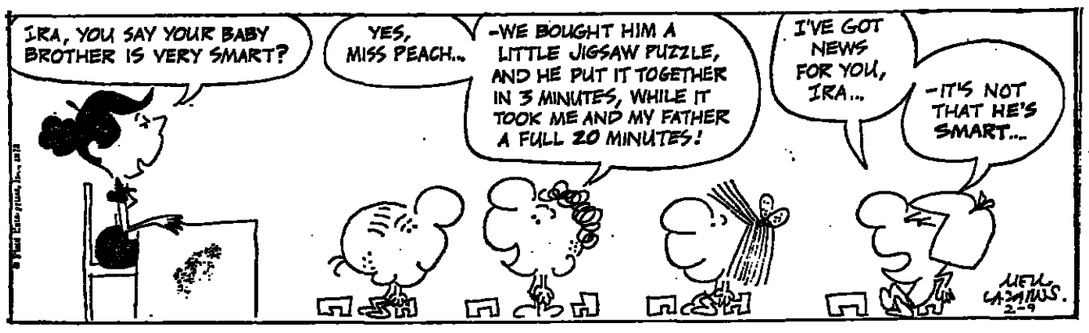
BEETLE BAILEY







MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN MD



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal one declarer was able to overcome the problems created by a bad trump break and the other was not.

In the diagramed auction North gave a limit raise to three spades and South settled in game after giving a fleeting thought to slam possibilities. Notice that South has some chance of making six spades: He needs to find East with the club king and a doubleton spade king.

At both tables a heart was led and won in dummy. One declarer immediately led a trump, and was shaken by the revelation that East was void. He won with the ace, and crossed to dummy with a heart lead to take a club finesse. When this lost, West cashed the spade king and played a third round of trumps, destroying dummy's ruffing power and leaving the declarer a trick short.

In the replay South was less precipitate in attacking trumps. He took the club finesse at the second trick, and when it lost, West played another heart. South won in dummy, and now tried trumps. He was just as unhappy with the break as his opposite number had been, but he was able to deal with it.

He won the spade ace, cashed the club ace and ruffed a club. He continued by leading to the diamond ace and ruffing his last club. West discarded a diamond at this point, and after a diamond ruff in the closed hand the position was this:

	NORTH	
	♠ Q	
	♡ 5	
	◇ J9	
	♣ —	
WEST		EAST
♠ K107		♠ —
♡ —		♡ Q10
◇ 7		◇ KQ
♣ —		♣ —
	SOUTH	
	♠ J85	
	♡ J	
	◇ —	
	♣ —	

It appears at first sight that South has two trump losers and a heart loser, but this is an illusion. When a trump was led toward dummy's queen West was helpless. If he put up his king South would automatically score two trump tricks, and if he ducked the queen would win and the declarer would make his tenth trick with a diamond ruff. In this variation East's heart winner merges uselessly with West's trump tricks.

	NORTH	
	♠ Q943	
	♡ AK5	
	◇ J953	
	♣ 84	
WEST		EAST
♠ K1076		♠ —
♡ 93		♡ Q10742
◇ 8764		◇ KQ102
♣ K106		♣ J732
	SOUTH(D)	
	♠ AJ852	
	♡ J86	
	◇ A	
	♣ AQ95	

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

1 ♠	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart nine.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

B	E	A	R		C	A	R	T	E		R	A	I	L
A	R	N	O		A	L	I	A	S		E	N	D	O
J	A	C	K	O	F	A	L	L	T	R	A	D	E	S
A	S	H		C	E	T	E			E	M	M	E	T
		O	B	E	S	E		T	U	L	S	A		
S	E	R	R	A		D	O	O	N	E		S	S	W
T	R	A	I	N	S		R	E	C	T		T	H	E
R	A	G	E		H	I	L	D	A		S	E	R	E
A	T	E		R	A	R	E		P	A	I	R	E	D
P	O	A		I	R	I	S	H		B	L	O	W	S
		L	O	A	D	S		A	L	O	O	F		
A	V	A	S	T			A	M	I	R		N	I	T
M	I	S	C	A	L	C	U	L	A	T	I	O	N	S
A	T	K	A		O	U	T	E	R		O	N	C	A
R	E	A	R		S	P	O	T	S		N	E	A	R

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YAHNE

RAOAM

BOBJER

HARTTO



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

"○○○-○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ABOVE TWEAK CREATE POETRY

Answers: *Island surroundings*—WATER

BOOKS

A WALDEN TWO EXPERIMENT

By Kathleen Kinkade. Foreword by B.F. Skinner. Morrow. 271 pp. $7.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

TODAY'S most radical political theory is not any one of those being advocated by highly publicized groups or organizations: it is the one that 40 people are trying, not to establish, but to practice at the Twin Oaks Commune in rural Virginia. Based on the behaviorist B. F. Skinner's book "Walden Two," Twin Oaks is an attempt to "engineer" desirable behavior, using little more than "positive reinforcement" as its principal tool. Probably the oldest surviving commune—five years—Twin Oaks is a bona fide behavioral laboratory where, without bureaucratic impediments or utopian abstraction, the problem of finding peace and happiness with other human beings is fully confronted just about every minute of the day.

Twin Oaks is unique among communes in advocating freedom without dying of it—the fate of most communes. It has survived because its members realize that freedom doesn't simply "happen" when you abolish controls: It had to be planned. And though this may sound paradoxical, its application becomes obvious as soon as you start reaching for freedom. As the author, Kathleen Kinkade, shrewdly points out in "A Walden Two Experiment," there is no such thing as an unstructured society. Someone or something will eventually dominate any group of people living together in a community. Unlike the "freer" communes, Twin Oaks decided to choose the forces that would dominate it—and to share in them.

In his generally friendly foreword to the book, B. F. Skinner points out that the running of Twin Oaks is not scientifically approached as in his "Walden Two," but "muddled through." Miss Kinkade answers him indirectly by saying that you have to hold a community together before you can even begin to think about a "scientific" approach. The first concern of the founders —of whom she is the only survivor—was to get some sort of provisional government that would enable them to function with a fair degree of efficiency.

Although the very word efficiency is anathema to most communes, the author very sensibly regards it as a mere timesaver that shortens work hours and gives everyone more time to do his or her "thing." Rejecting the nostalgic appeal of armchair methods of work, Twin Oaks members accept as much of technology as they can use—so long as they are not contaminated by it. Their attitude might be summed up in a sign that appeared in the window of an appliance dealer in Rome. Referring to a washing machine, the sign read: "Buy one—more time for love!"

Love, according to Dr. Skinner, can be translated, in politics at least, to less punitive control and more positive reinforcement. By positive reinforcement, he means group approval and group encouragement. When he formulated this notion back in 1938, he had only scant psychological research to support it; now positive reinforcement is widely used in group therapy, in treatment of retardates, in schools for juven delinquents, in hospitals for p chotics and in public schools well. It is no longer a thera but a demonstrated psychologi fact that people respond to it.

Though many see it this w a commune is not an escape fr reality. As Miss Kinkade poi out, the reality at Twin Oaks more intimate and more u ambiguous than it is in the o side world. And unlike the outs world, this work of hers wo soon dissolve if its realities w not faced. Tensions are not ea avoided in a small group, liv in a small space, and there i much money to buy distracti or compensations. If a good is all you can afford, you more likely to work for it.

Though Twin Oaks is regar by many other communes rat as a prissy sort of school, it not made up of high-min idealists. If there is such a th as a practical, down-to-ea idealist, that's what most of members are. Drugs are prohib ed; sex is your own busin work is mandatory; property communal at Twin Oaks. ginning in 1967 with eight me bers and a gift of a 100-a farm, the commune survived years of crisis and grew to persons and a waiting list. nual average income is only $1, per capita, and so far Twin O has not been able to afford financial burden of children. government is a model of fl ibility: three elected "planne supervise the overall direction the commune and a board "managers" makes most of decisions, which may be ov turned by the majority. M agers are chosen on the basis interest and work.

Positive reinforcement is more a future goal than a at Twin Oaks, and members that it may require a gen tion of "behavioral engineeri to make it fully effective. M while, they combine it with in an inevitable compro Twin Oaks' biggest problem surviving and retaining original goals. Now it has might be considered the n nial problems of all commun Should its members move t expansion or try to improv quality of their present Should they take a "hard" "soft" line toward the rules live by? Should they get inv with national affairs or com to cultivate only their garden? When will they be s sufficient enough to permit me bers to stop taking part-t jobs outside?

Loneliness, a yearning sympathetic company, s Kinkade, brings as ma plicants to Twin Oaks a dream of a better life. W keeps them there, she adds, love, in both the narrow and wider sense. Those who ca find a mate often drop out. venture" is the other main r son for leaving. For while idea of a utopia seems adv turous, it may be part of perversity and recklessness human nature to want someth else once the "good life" achieved.

Mr. Lask is a New York Ti book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

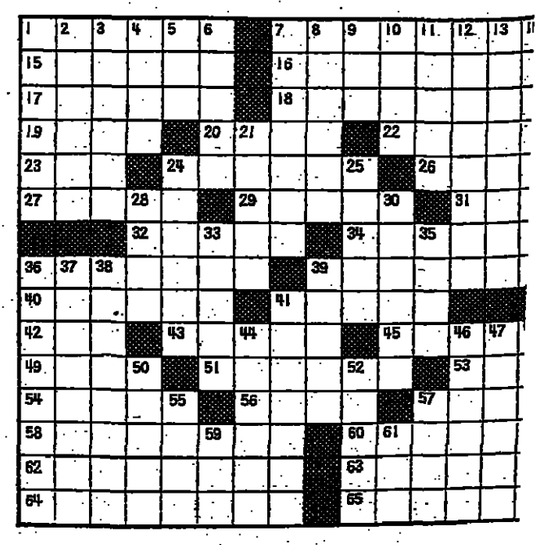
By Will We

ACROSS

1 Invalidate
7 Showy trees
15 Space program
16 Not prix fixe
17 Ghostly
18 Italian province
19 Paving stone
20 Iowa city
22 Sultan of Turkey
23 Squid's secretion
24 Store workers
26 —— tight (stays put)
27 City in Turkey
29 Sunfish
31 Rabid fan
32 Certain crime
34 Slope backward
38 *Stash* away
39 Less refined
40 Region of the ionosphere
41 Chaplain
42 —— judicata
43 Garden tools
45 Black Sea resort
49 Arden et al.
51 Small blob
53 Skill: Lat.
54 Specified
56 Die number
57 Point of land
58 Reversions
60 Harmonize
62 Easings of political tensions
63 Oregon lake
64 Sloth or armadillo
65 Badger

DOWN

1 Cinnamon bark
2 Add to
3 Indian of Northwest
4 Thick mass
5 Leather
6 Steadfast
7 Lincoln's first War Secretary
8 Baked ——
9 Air Force acronym
10 Tennis points
11 Household gods
12 Southern candies
13 Pose
14 Tailor
21 Ancient Nile ci
24 Life's work
25 Boston delicac
28 Not one
30 Town crier's words
33 Fastener
35 Linen: Sp.
36 Music for the balcony
37 Like some city highways
38 Enclosure on warship deck
39 —— belli
41 Woman's clos
44 Destiny
46 Swift's flying island
47 Astrological aspects
48 Garden flowe
50 Seas or Wond
52 Wash out, as
55 Force
57 Kind of sapph
59 Depot: Abbr.
61 Musical syllal



هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

ifth Title Skating or Nepala

t He Bows in ee Skating

LOGNE, West Germany, Feb. AP).—Ondrej Nepala of oslovakia retained tonight uropean men's singles figskating crown he has held our years, but lost his free-ng title, according to unofresults.

the free skating, Nepala an unofficial total of points—for fourth place—an overall total of 347.95.

Hoffmann of East Gerfinished first with triple and spins that earned him nofficial total of 157.05.

rgei Ovchinnikov of the t Union, sixth overall, unially gained the same result ee skating as Hoffmann, and her Russian, Sergei Chetveruwas third.

Official Results

ficial results placed Nepala overall for the men's singles, 347.65 points, Chetverukhin d with 344.54, and Hoffmann with 344.44.

rlier today, Ludmilla Pakhoa and Alexander Gorshkov of Soviet Union maintained their in a close duel with Angelika Erich Buck for the European lance figure skating title.

e Soviet couple scored an ficial 51.2 points in the comory waltz for an interim of 152.9 points before the of the original set-pattern es. The three-dance section the title will be decided late arrow.

Change in Standing

he Bucks, a West German her and sister who won the European title over the d champion Soviet couple. e second with 50.1 points for unofficial 150.1 overall.

net Sawbridge and Peter by of England scored 49.0 ts in the compulsory waltz lost heavily on their choice of uckoo" waltz for the original pattern, for which they were rded 87.4. This gave them 5 points but the judges placed m fourth overall even though had slightly more points n the third-ranked couple, ary Green and Glyn Watts, o had 242.40.

The change was made because majority of the nine-member ging panel had voted for the een-Watts pair in preference the other British couple.

Americans Lag

he U.S. champions, Mary en Campbell and Johnny d, and the leading Canadians, ise and Barry Soper, seemed of the running for top ors.

The ice-dance semifinal started er 16-year-old Karen Iten of tzerland won the ladies comatory figure-skating contest, ing herself in the lead for singles title to be awarded aturday. Second and third were n Scott and Maria McLean, h of Britain.

C Blocks Appeal n Basketball Final

AUSANNE, Switzerland, Feb. (Reuters).—The International mpic Committee has declined accept an appeal by the Olympic Committee on the ited basketball final between United States and the Soviet on at the Munich Olympics.

he IOC executive board advisClifford Buck, president of the committee, that his appeal of a technical nature and had to be referred to the rnational Amateur Basketball eration.

he Russians won the game, 0, on a goal that the U.S. n said had been scored after e ran out.



Associated Press.

OVER EASY—Alexander Zaitsev lifts Irina Rodnina during the European pairs figure skating competition in Cologne, which the newly formed Soviet pair captured easily.

The Morning Line

Women Skiers Busy Learning in St. Moritz

By Bernard Kirsch

ST. MORITZ, Switzerland, Feb. 8 (IHT).—Although there was no time for classes in school, women skiers today continued their specialised sort of education.

Lesson one was learning about the downhill slope of this chic ski resort. But whatever knowledge the 58 competitors may have picked up today, it is unlikely that they will be able to catch up to the ski intelligence quotient of Annemarie Proell of Austria.

Miss Proell, 19, who lists her occupation as "salesgirl," will try tomorrow to become the first woman skier to capture every World Cup downhill race in one season.

She has won the first seven, most of them by discouraging margins, and is on her way to winning her third consecutive World Cup title with the maximum point total of 350. She has 225 points and a lead of 92.

Campaign No Waste

For most of the losers on the circuit, the 1972-73 campaign has not been a waste, although the future becam. a little bleaker last weekend when Innsbruck, Austria, was named as the site of the 1976 Winter Olympics.

What that means is that Miss Proell, who failed to gain a gold medal in the 1973 Winter Games, will definitely stay around until she can perform in her native country.

In the midst of losing, most of the women say there are consolations and lessons to be learned. In this nomadic life, "You learn to look after yourself," said Valentina Iliffe, 17, of England, who has been on the international ski circuit four years.

"You learn how to behave with other people and how to handle money," she said. The ski tour also helps her meet other cultures.

Lack of Snow

St. Moritz this week is also supposed to educate both the men and women to one of the courses they will be skiing next year in the world championships. The men will be here for a downhill on Sunday and then the tour moves on to North America and Japan.

In nonstop training today on the 2,800-meter course, the track, put in perfect condition with about $64,000 worth of work, was found technically difficult but not dangerous. There has been a lack of snow here, and the town is quiet. Only 5 in the field of 59 failed to finish the practice run. One of them was Susan Corrock, who had several adventures before tumbling. The other women here on the reduced U.S. squad are Marilyn and Barbara Cochran, Sandy Poulsen and Patty Boydstun, who will not race tomorrow.

The cut in the U. S. team came in late December, when the budget of the U.S. Ski Association was being cut. Not around now are Cindy Nelsen and Sue Patterson, both hopefuls who are learning their lessons on the U. S. ski circuit.

The U. S. women did not finish today in the top 10 in the nonstop training, as Jacqueline Rouvier of France recorded the quickest time, 1 minute 49.12 seconds. But the times don't really mean anything, and as has usually been the case in this practice, Miss Proell finished a bit down, with the eighth best time.

But for her, the nonstop is sort of a joyride. Then again, so is this World Cup season.

On her skis, she has learned to look after herself better than anyone else, and for her, at least now, that's what counts most.

Spring Training Is Opposed Until Labor Pact Is Signed

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Joe Cronin and Chub Feeney, presidents of the American and National League, advised all major league clubs today not to open spring training until an agreement is reached with the major league baseball players association. Several clubs immediately notified their players not to report later this month.

Although this notice was considered to be a drastic step Feeney asserted that it was simply a case of "logistics."

"This does not mean we will not have an agreement," Feeney said. "We would be hopeful we could come to a very early settlement."

Both sides have made important concessions and chances for a settlement soon are considered good.

Marvin Miller, the executive director of the player association, said yesterday after meeting with the owners' representative for the third time in a week, "There's no question in my mind that the basis for a rapid settlement exists. The players have made what I thought were important concessions."

John Gaherin, the representative of the owners, was not available for comment.

Although the players struck at the start of last season, they have made no threats to strike this year.

The players made a major move toward a settlement when they proposed on Jan. 5 that the thorniest issue—a revision of the reserve clause—be delayed for a year while the matter is studied. The players also dropped their demand that the schedule be shortened and agreed to play 162 games for at least three more years.

Among matters still to be settled are such economic issues as the pension plan, minimum salary and moving allowances and such noneconomic issues as scheduling rules.

Japanese Club Buys Buford

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8 (UPI).—The Baltimore Orioles have sold switch-hitting outfielder Don Buford to the Fukuoka Lions in Japan's Pacific League.

Buford, 35, a major leaguer for nine years, signed a two-year contract with the Lions. Neither the sales price nor the terms of Buford's contract were made public.

In five seasons with the Orioles, Buford was the team's most effective lead-off hitter. But his average dropped from .290 in 1971 to .206 in 1972 and his home-run production dropped from 19 to five.

He is the second Oriole to be sold to the Japanese team this winter. Outfielder Roger Repoz was sold from the Rochester farm club in December.

Pepitone Stays With Cubs

CHICAGO, Feb. 8 (UPU).—Infielder Joe Pepitone rejected an offer from the Japanese Pacific League yesterday and signed his 1973 contract with the Chicago Cubs, a Cubs spokesman said.

Pepitone, 32, who hit .262 in only 66 games last year after missing 60 on a retired list, will be with the Cubs in spring training later this month, the spokesman said.

Abernathy Cut By KC Royals

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 8 (UPI).—The Kansas City Royals announced today that pitcher Ted Abernathy, the American League's oldest player, had been put on waivers and would be unconditionally released.

Abernathy, who will be 40 in March, posted a 9-3 record and 17 saves in 1971 to rank third among American League relief pitchers, but had a 3-4 record with five saves in 1972.

Abernathy has a 14-year major league record of 62-69. His lifetime earned run average is a poor 3.47.

Merckx Out of Race

MILAN, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—Belgian cyclist Eddy Merckx will not be able to compete in the Milan six-day cycle race, which begins Monday, because of skin trouble.

United Press International.

WITH THE GREATEST OF EASE—"Hot dog," or acrobatic, skiing has become a fast-growing sport in the United States. The national champion, Scott Brookstein of Vail, Colo., shows how it's done, at a meet in Glens Falls, N.Y.

Nicklaus Leads in Hope Golf

Up by 2 Strokes In First Round

By Lincoln A. Werden

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Feb. 8 (NYT).—Jack Nicklaus came back to the pro tour yesterday with an eight-under-par 64 and took a two-stroke lead in the opening round of the $160,000 Bob Hope Desert Classic.

Sharing second place were Bob Barbarossa, George Johnson and Gay Brewer.

Although he admitted that he considered the Indian Wells Country Club course of 6,500 yards easier than the three other layouts in which the competitors rotate through the first four rounds of the 90-hole event, it was Nicklaus's best score of the season.

In his last appearance, two weeks ago at Pebble Beach, Calif., Nicklaus won a three-way playoff in the Bing Crosby tournament. In an earlier appearance in the Los Angeles Open, he finished sixth.

Search for Ball

Before Nicklaus completed a 31 on the front half of the course, where out-of-bounds shots are often hard to escape, he spent several minutes looking for a ball in deep rough.

He drove off the fairway at the par-5 18th, which was the ninth hole he played because he began his round at the 10th. The fore caddie didn't spot the ball and Nicklaus was ready to give up the search when the ball was found near some rocks just before the five-minute search limit expired.

Johnson, a black professional from Atlanta, carded his 66 at the Hamarisk course, where Barbarossa, in his third year on the circuit, equaled Johnson's six-under-par tally on this 6,663-yard layout. The other courses being played are La Quinta and Bermuda Dunes.

Each of the 144 pros has three amateur partners daily through the first four rounds.

FIRST-ROUND LEADERS

Jack Nicklaus	31-33—64
Bob Barbarossa	31-35—66
George Johnson	33-33—66
Gay Brewer	33-33—66
Ben Keen	34-33—67
Charles Coody	31-36—67
Dwight Nevil	34-33—67
Tom Jenkins	34-34—68
John Mahaffey	33-35—68
Billy Casper	35-33—68
Kermit Zerley	31-37—68
Bob Payne	34-34—68

Laver Triumphs In First Match At Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Top-seeded Rod Laver opened the defense of his title with a 7-5, 6-1, victory over Ove Bengston last night in the $50,000 pro indoor tennis championships.

Bengston brought rounds of applause from the gallery with his dramatic recoveries in fighting off four match points in the second set, but Laver was equal to the challenge with pinpoint passing shots.

In another major match, Stan Smith, the leading money-winner in pro tennis last year, defeated Roy Barth, 6-2, 6-4, in his first day of play.

Rob Maud upset fifth-seeded John Alexander, 7-6, 4-6, 6-1, and Jaime Fillol upset the 12th-seeded player, Tom Edlefsen, 7-6, 5-7, 7-6.

Phil Dent, the 10th seed, defeated Jim McManus, 7-6, 6-3, and Charles Pasarell won, 7-6, 6-2, over Frank Froehling.

Sanderson Rejoins Bruins After Fling With the WHA

BOSTON, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Derek Sanderson was back with the Boston Bruins today after a short stay in the rival World Hockey Association made him wealthy.

The Bruins announced that Sanderson had signed a contract and discounted rumors that they planned to trade him within the National Hockey League.

Terms of the contract were not disclosed but it was reliably reported that Sanderson received well in excess of the $50,000 he earned last year while helping the Bruins to their second Stanley Cup title in three years.

Sanderson jumped to the WHA and signed a $2.6-million contract with the Philadelphia Blazers, but played only eight games before he was sidelined with back trouble.

The Blazers, disenchanted with his play and not wanting to be saddled with the full terms of the contract should his back continue to cause problems, reached a $1-million settlement with him last month and Sanderson became a free agent.

After spending several weeks resting and playing golf and tennis in Florida, Sanderson began contract talks with the Bruins last week.

One of hockey's top penalty killers, he rejoins Boston while it is in the midst of a month-long slump that has seen the club drop from first place in the East Division to third.

Havlicek's Late Shot Gives Celtics Victory Over Lakers

BOSTON, Feb. 8 (UPI).—John Havlicek sank a 25-foot shot with two seconds remaining in overtime as the Boston Celtics edged the Los Angeles Lakers, 113-110, last night in a National Basketball Association game.

Los Angeles came back from a 83-72 deficit at the end of three periods to lead Boston with a minute and a half remaining in the fourth period, 103-101. But Dave Cowens sent the game into overtime with a tip-in.

Bullets 137, Hawks 108

Elvin Hayes, with 28 points, led six Bullets who scored in double figures as Baltimore ran up its highest point total of the season to crush Atlanta, 137-108. The Hawks, who had a three-game winning streak snapped, trailed 67-50 at the half and were out of it after three quarters, 102-74, as Baltimore won its sixth straight game at home.

Oklahoma Drops Assistant Coach In Gambling Tie

NORMAN, Okla., Feb. 8 (AP)—The University of Oklahoma has requested and received the resignation of an assistant football coach, Joe Granato, because of his association with a federal gambling investigation.

The school president, Dr. Paul W. Sharp, said Granato, who was in charge of scouting for the Sooners last fall, resigned Jan. 20.

Granato, 33, and another coach had been subpoenaed to testify before a federal grand jury in Midland, Texas.

"We cannot speculate on what actions may or may not be taken by the federal grand jury in Texas," Sharp said. "We are aware that two of our four assistant coaches were subpoenaed in that investigation, one Granato and the other Gene Hochevar, who also was called as a witness apparently because of his association with Granato.

"Our investigation indicates that Hochevar was not involved in any improper behavior. We are confident that Granato's action was an individual one."

The Scoreboard

TENNIS—In Miami, Karen Krantzcke eliminated top-seeded Billie Jean King with a stunning three-set victory in the Earnett Bank tennis classic. Miss Krantzcke won, 6-7, 6-3, 7-5. In other matches, Laura Rossouw rallied for a 6-3, 3-6, 7-5, victory over Lesley Hunt; Julie Heldman beat Pam Teeguarden, 6-2, 7-5; Wendy Gilchrist Falsh beat Kathy Blake, 6-3, 6-3, and Kerry Melville beat Marcie Louie, 6-3, 7-5.

WRESTLING—In Yerevan, U.S.S.R., the Soviet Union beat the United States, five bouts to four with one drawn, in freestyle matches.

Hawks Nip Sabres, 2-1, In the NHL

Pappin and Hull Score Quickly

CHICAGO, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Jim Pappin and Dennis Hull scored within 42 seconds in the last period to break up a scoreless tie and give the Chicago Black Hawks a 2-1 victory over the Buffalo Sabres in National Hockey League action last night.

The victory extended the Hawks' unbeaten streak to nine games and their winning streak to five.

It was a close-checking contest until midway through the last period when Pappin, who twice previously had hit the goal post on shots, fired a 40-footer through the six-inch gap between Buffalo goalie Dave Dryden and the post.

Red Wings 5, Flames 3

Breakaway goals in the second period by Marcel Dionne and Billy Collins sparked Detroit to a 5-3 victory over Atlanta. It was the fifth successive victory for Detroit, making a late push for the Stanley Cup playoffs.

Canadiens 5, Penguins 2

Goals by Henri Richard, Frank Mahovlich, Guy Lafleur and Claude Larose in the first seven minutes of the game helped Montreal to a 5-2 victory over Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh goalie Jim Rutherford had nine shots fired at him and let four of them in before he was lifted for Cam Newton, who played the remaining 53 minutes of the contest and held Montreal scoreless until Murray Wilson's goal with 41 seconds left.

Rangers 6, Islanders 0

Walt Tkaczuk scored his 19th and 20th goals of the season and Ed Giacomin turned in his fourth shutout to lift the New York Rangers to a 6-0 victory over the New York Islanders. It was the ninth consecutive victory for the Rangers and stretched their unbeaten string to 14 games, both high marks in the NHL this season.

Bruins 3, North Stars 2

Wayne Cashman scored two goals and Phil Esposito one to give Boston a 3-2 victory over Minnesota. The triumph came in Boston's first game since Bep Guidolin replaced Tom Johnson as coach.

Kings 2, Flyers 1

Ralph Backstrom deflected in the winning goal off the stick of Philadelphia defender Dave Schultz as Los Angeles edged Philadelphia, 2-1.

Leafs 5, Golden Seals 3

Center Darryl Sittler's 18th goal of the year helped Toronto beat California, 5-3.

Duran Fights Feb. 22

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 8 (UPI).—The World Boxing Association's lightweight champion, Roberto Duran of Panama, will meet Juan Cachorro Medina of Mexico in a 10-round nontitle fight here Feb. 22.

NBA Results

Wednesday's Games

Boston 113, Los Angeles 112 (Cowens 34 Havlicek 30; Goodrich 35, West 25).
K.C.-Omaha 105, Milwaukee 98 (Archibald 29, Lacey 18; Jabbar 27, Dandridge 34).
Baltimore 137, Atlanta 108 (Hayes 28, Chenier 27; Maravich 24, Bracey 17).
Detroit 113, Phoenix 107 (Lanier 28, Bing 22; Scott 31, Van Arsdale 21).

NHL Results

Wednesday's Games

N.Y. Rangers 6, N.Y. Islanders 0 (Tkaczuk 2, Ratelle, Hadfield, MacGregor, Fairbairn).
Los Angeles 2, Philadelphia 1 (Goring, Backstrom; Lonsberry).
Boston 3, Minnesota 2 (Cashman 2, Esposito; Hextall, Prentice).
Chicago 2, Buffalo 1 (Pappin, Hull; Schoenfeld).
Detroit 5, Atlanta 3 (Berenson, Redmond, Liggett, Dionne, Collins; Hicks 2, McCreary).
Montreal 5, Pittsburgh 2 (Wilson, Richard, Lafleur, Larose, F. Mahovlich; Edestrand, McDonough).
Toronto 5, California 3 (Ellis, Keon, Pelyk, Sittler, Dupere; Leach, Johnston, Laframboise).

WHA Results

Wednesday's Games

Alberta 3, New England 1 (Walters, Perkins, Baird; Cafferty).
Houston 5, Winnipeg 2 (Hughes, Stanfield, McDonald, Grierson, Hall; Rizzuto, Zanussi).
Quebec 3, Philadelphia 0 (Caron 2, Tremblay).

College Basketball

East

Lasalle 98, Canisius 85.
West Virginia 71, Rutgers 68.
LIU 74, St. Francis (Pa.) 54.
Providence 81, St. Joseph's (Pa.) 75.
Massachusetts 78, Boston Coll. 82.
Amherst 97, MIT 48.
Williams 90, Middlebury 56.
Penn St. 64, Temple 49.
Boston U. 107, Connecticut 99.
Seton Hall 72, Villanova 70.
Rochester 73, Colgate 63.

South

East Carolina 69, Richmond 64.
Western Md. 74, Mt. St. Mary's 72.
Johns Hopkins 73, Ursinus 64.
Duke 84, Wake Forest 71.

Midwest

Muskingum 73, Dayton 57.
DePaul 89, Xavier (Ohio) 67.
Defiance 88, Bluffton 86.
Notre Dame 85, Michigan St. 78.
Kent St. 74, Pittsburgh 68.
Marshall 68, Miami (Ohio) 50.

Southwest

Sam Houston 81, S.F. Austin 67.
Texas Southern 86, Austin Coll. 78.

West

Pacific 55, San Jose St. 53.
San Fran. 78, Santa Clara 69.
Long Beach St. 97, UC San Diego 76.
Los Angeles St. 74, Fresno St. 71.





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(Continued from Back Page)

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Observer

The Work Ethic

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—"The work ethic" is one of those insidious shorthand terms—"women's liberation" is another—that seem to be useful for speeding conversation on to essentials, but aren't. What these terms usually do, instead, is sidetrack conversation into vacuity and noise.

Baker

Politicians just now are immoderate in lip service to "the work ethic," from which we may assume that "the work ethic," whatever it may be, is a first-magnitude vote-puller, right up there with "home" and "mother" among the treasured Americana all good-guy politicians will fight for until the last television floodlights go off.

We are presumed to reverence "the work ethic." And yet, after we have all agreed upon our devotion to it, how many of us would agree on what we were talking about?

The complicated idea for which "the work ethic" is shorthand has eroded down into a slogan, a shouted "viva!" from politicians certain that we, their conditioned audience, will return an automatic round of applause.

* * *

Sensitive, humane statesmen—as politicians quite naturally think of themselves—could scarcely go along with the more passionate welfare-haters' complaints that the recipients of the state's dole were "bums." The thought had to be agreed to—political reality can be very harsh at times—but the language was awkward. A solution was passionately required, and it turned out to be "the work ethic."

The trouble with welfare was that it violated "the work ethic." People on welfare were corrupted away from "the work ethic." And so on. As a piece of political shorthand for putting a tone of spiritual uplift into attacks on welfare, "the work ethic" has had the virtue of softening discourse at a time when some softening *was much needed.*

The phrase has become so popular, however, that we may be in danger of kidding ourselves into believing there is a "work ethic" that is vital to the nation. The fact, of course, is that the great argument for working hard, except among those who suffered repressed childhoods, has never been that hard work is good for you.

The reason for working hard was that the hard work might just possibly make you rich enough to enjoy a later life of leisure and easy days. In short, hard work had no ethical value. It was a means to an end, and the end was the option to not work at all.

* * *

Advancing national cynicism seems to have lessened the masses' faith in their chances of getting rich through hard work, although this is by no means demonstrable. What is demonstrable—we have just had an official report documenting it—is a spreading boredom of fatigue with the jobs that working Americans have.

There are many sociological theories about this. We needn't buy any of them to observe that the quality of much work being performed nowadays suggests that too many workers are not happy in their work. If Americans are so devoted to a "work ethic," how can they muster conscience to take pay for second-rate and sabotaged jobs?

It is surely not devotion to the spiritual value of toil that animates such persons to cheer politicians who demand more devotion to "the work ethic." It seems more likely that they are hooting at the jobless out of the malice of envy.

Television Kills Shakespeare On Broadway

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (AP).—Producer Joseph Papp said Tuesday that a nationwide television production of his modernized "Much Ado About Nothing" had hurt the Broadway show's box office so badly it will close on Sunday.

The onetime free Central Park production of the Shakespeare comedy has had 116 performances at the Winter Garden on Broadway and it was hoped that the telecast by CBS would help, not hurt, the live production.

Tributes to the Late Bertolt Brecht

By Paul Moor

BERLIN, Feb. 8 (IHT).— Bertolt Brecht, had he lived, would have observed his 75th birthday Saturday. He died, in East Berlin, in 1956. The last three years of his life, almost no West German theater director dared present his plays for fear of public reaction.

Until last year, Shakespeare, as he had for ages, led the list of dramatists most frequently performed by West Germany's excellent municipal and state repertory theaters. Today Brecht does. This week West Germany joins with East in paying homage to a gifted, great and, for both sides, thoroughly inconvenient writer.

Bavarian-born, Brecht became famous overnight at the age of 30 after the world premiere in Berlin of "The Three-Penny Opera," his first large-scale collaboration with the then unknown composer Kurt Weill. Even though the two went on to create "Happy-End," "Mahagonny," and "The Seven Deadly Sins of the Petit-Bourgeois," they never much liked each other, especially after Brecht hornswoggled the composer of "Mack the Knife" and other hits from the same work into accepting only one fourth of the royalties instead of half—an arrangement which, incidentally, has survived both parties to aggravate relations between their heirs. Their original producer, Ernst Josef Aufricht, who loathed Brecht's politics, once told me with relish how the two fought like savages during rehearsals.

"Die Dreigroschenoper's" Berlin première saw the birth of another star, Lotte Lenya, in private life Mrs. Weill. She accompanied her Jewish husband after 1933 to America, where he readjusted his style and composed "Knickerbocker Holiday," (with its classic "September Song"), "Lady in the Dark," "Lost in the Stars," and other Broadway successes. Years after Weill's death, Lenya emerged as a Broadway star in "Cabaret," only to see her role, ironically, written out of the film.

Brecht, although neither Jewish nor a Communist party member, had to flee Nazi Germany for having committed offenses which the Nazis lumped together vaguely as *Kulturbolschewismus*. He first spent six years in Denmark, then, with war imminent, he went to Sweden. Fearing the Germans would occupy Sweden as well as Denmark and Norway, he went on to Helsinki, where on May 3, 1941, he received an immigration visa for the United States. After crossing the entire Soviet Union by train and the Pacific by ship, he arrived in San Pedro, Calif., on July 21 and immediately applied for American citizenship.

In the United States, almost no one knew anything about Brecht except fellow German refugees and Eric Bentley, who translated and propagated his works, and James Laughlin, whose New Directions lost money publishing them. In California, Brecht succeeded in selling one lone film scenario, "Hangmen Also Die." His chess partners there included Gerhart Eisler, subsequently denounced in Washington as "the No. 1 agent of international Communism in the United States."



© New York Review-Opera Mundi.
Bertolt Brecht

Brecht had his own innings in Washington before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on October 30, 1947. He patiently answered the questions of his interrogator, who had announced his intention of exposing Brecht as "a key figure of international importance in World Communism." Twice Brecht gave a negative reply to the celebrated question, "Are you now or have you ever been . . .?" When the question was posed yet a third time, Brecht answered with a fire-cracker burst of septuple denial: "No, no. No, no.no. No! Never! I was an independent writer, and I *wanted* to be an independent writer, and I pointed that out and theoretically I think it was best for me not to join any party whatever."

Immediately after that, Brecht fled once more, this time from Washington to Zurich. His old friend Erich Engel, "Die Dreigroschenoper's" original director, offered him a job in Munich, and Robert Murphy, the sophisticated U.S. adviser on German affairs, promised a visa for him to work in the American zone of occupation. Secretary of State Edward Stettinius personally vetoed it. Brecht then went instead to East Berlin, where the Soviet authorities gave him his own theater company, the Berliner Ensemble. In amazingly short time it succeeded the Moscow Art and the Abbey as one of the world's greatest repertory theaters. Along the way Brecht somehow managed to wangle naturalization as an Austrian citizen.

On June 17, 1953, when throughout East Germany workers rose up to protest the high work norms demanded of them, Brecht immediately sent a letter to Walter Ulbricht, the head of the ruling Socialist Unity Party. Neues Deutschland, the party organ, published only the letter's third and last sentence, almost like a congratulatory telegram to Ulbricht: "It is for me a necessity to express to you at this time my solidarity [*Verbundenheit*] with the Socialist Unity Party of Germany."

Only much later did the rest of the letter become known: "History will render what is due the revolutionary impatience of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. The great discussion with the masses concerning the tempo of building socialism will lead to a sifting out and securing of socialist achievements."

Deeply annoyed at the suppression of two thirds of his letter, Brecht wrote direct to Neues Deutschland, which on June 21 published his appeal in behalf of the workers who had risen up and demonstrated: "On the morning of June 17th, as it became clear that the workers' demonstrations were being misused for warlike purposes, I expressed my solidarity with the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. I hope now that the provocateurs will be isolated and their networks destroyed, but that the workers, who *demonstrated in justifiable discontent,* will not be placed in the same category with the provocateurs, so that the very necessary discussion about the errors made on all sides will not be disrupted before it even begins."

At 11 a.m. on Saturday, listeners within range of East Germany's powerful long-wave transmitter (185 kilocycles) may hear, live and direct from East Berlin's Theater am Bertolt Brecht Platz, the Berliner Ensemble's two-hour observance of his birthday. Saturday evening the company will present the East German première of his late play "Turandot." On Sunday, at 9 p.m., West German television will carry 90 minutes of the celebration staged at Frankfurt's Schauspielhaus. The guest stars promised include Lotte Lenya and, from the Berliner Ensemble itself, Gisela May. The Schauspielhaus's director, Peter Palitzsch, *perhaps Brecht's leading disciple* in East Berlin, chose to remain in West Germany after Walter Ulbricht erected the wall across Berlin in 1961. Death had spared Brecht himself that event.

PEOPLE: *Where Garbage Trucks Play 'Maiden's Prayer'*

Chung Lin-tao makes a living repairing music boxes on Taipei garbage trucks. Honest.

It started four years ago, when the city decided it was time to do away with several thousand garbage carts that had kept the city relatively clean since 1895. But this step wasn't as simple as it sounds.

How do you pick up garbage from an apartment building that has no trash chute, or from a house surrounded by a wall?

Sanitation commissioner Pan Tun-yi decided to do it by putting loudspeakers on 300 of his trucks and having them play the Polish lullaby "Maiden's Prayer" over and over and over again with the volume full blast.

"We chose that song because it is very beautiful, and it would make people happy," said Pan, the commissioner.

The song is the signal to bring out the trash. And it works. It works so well, in fact, that Chung the repairman complains that the drivers bring in their trucks to have the music boxes repaired almost too frequently.

"The problem is," said one driver, "that if the music isn't playing, people just don't bring the garbage out. And then when you go back the next time you've got one-third more than you can handle."

* * *

The British Broadcasting Corporation has told TV producers to take it easy on strong language and nudity in a pamphlet issued Tuesday. The conduct code says nudity will be permitted in rare circumstances but sex scenes should not be unnecessarily explicit. The pamphlet criticizes a scene in the hit series, "Elizabeth R," in which a naked girl was shown leaving the bed of the king of France. As far as language is concerned, the BBC wants producers to take it especially easy on "bloody," "bleeding" and "God." "There are occasions when such words are gratuitously included to give force to lines or situations. The BBC regards the use of these in such circumstances as indefensible."

* * *

Emily Howell, 33, reportedly became the first woman officer in U.S. commercial aviation history Tuesday aboard a Frontier Airlines Boeing 737 jet from Denver to St. Louis. As second officer, Mrs. Howell monitored other air traffic and the plane's instruments, reporting weather changes to the pilot and contacting the company by radio. She was h[ired] by the airline company in J[anu]ary and expects to become a pilot in six months if all well. She will need two y[ears] experience before becoming pilot.

* * *

A new group of American-[own]ed motels to be set up in Aus[tra]lia hopes to create "a clean fa[mily] image" by demanding proo[f of] marriage and identity from guests, said **Roger Rasmu[ssen]** speaking for the Holiday [Inn] chain Monday in Sydney.

* * *

OWED: $30,681 in Calif[ornia] income taxes (plus interest) [for] the years of 1956 and 195[7, by] **Orson Welles** and his wife, [ac]cording to a lawsuit filed by [the] state in Sacramento Wedne[sday]. *HOSPITALIZED:* **Abe Bur[rows]**, 62, after plunging into the [or]chestra pit during rehearsal [of] a new play (called "No [Hard] Feelings") in New York. [He] apparently forgot the orch[estra] pit wasn't covered," a spoke[sman] said, and walked right off [the] edge of the stage, falling 10 [feet]. He has multiple contusion[s, a] wrenched shoulder and a [pos]sible hip fracture. BEHEA[DED]: The effigy of ex-soccer [star] **George Best**, 26, at Ma[dame] Tussaud's Waxworks in Lo[ndon]. His head is on a shelf and [his] body in an attic. An effig[y of] Dutch star **Johann Cruyff** is taking the Best place.

* * *

Prince Bernhard became [the] first member of the Dutch [royal] family to make an official [visit] to New Zealand when he [step]ped off a plane in Welli[ngton] yesterday. He will be the[re ...] days.

* * *

A Beverly Hills stockbrok[er is] changing his name. From [...] to Scott. The former Ga[...] Sexy, 33, said he and his [wife] were thinking about h[aving] children and "didn't want [them] to have that name."

* * *

Four MPs are trying to [get] some jazz in the House of [Com]mons. They have formed [the] House of Commons Jazz S[ociety] for the obvious reason of [pro]moting jazz. But member[s] have to leave their instr[uments] at the door: Music is not al[lowed] in *Westminster Palace.* [The] founding fathers are [...] backbenchers, Arthur D[...] and Ray Carter, and Con[serva]tives **Philip Goodhart** and [Der]ick Bennett.

—SAMUEL JUS[T]

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For rent in Southern France near Valbonne, 3-bedroom house with 2 baths and central heating plus 1-bedroom guest chalet with bath and kitchen, all furnished on lovely acre between Cannes and Grasse. Servant/gardener available. Lease 3 months to 2 years. Write: Box 10,260, Herald Tribune, Paris.

PROVENCE: Lovely old house, 4 bedrooms, situated 1 hour from Cannes, 1 1/2 hour from Marseilles, outskirts village, available Feb. 15th for 2-3 months. Write to: Mme MANCERON, Mas Derroc, 83-Cotignac, France.

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PEREDS rent the very best furnished flats and houses in and around London. Telephone: 01-730 7171.

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LONDON, for the best furnished flats and houses consult the Specialists, PHILLIPS KAY AND LEWIS. 01-629 8811.

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HOLLAND

FOR RENT first-class (partly) furnished accommodations. International Housing Service, 989 Prinsengr., Amsterdam. Tel.: 020-228724.

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FORMENTOR MALLORCA LUXURIOUS Villa (3 double bedrooms with bathrooms en suite) on seashore, with private beach available for May, first half June, Sept. and Oct. Situated in Pinewood Forest with tropical garden extending to sea. Excellent staff of 3. Complete charge. Box 7,906, I.H.T., 28 Great Queen St., London, W.C.2.

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FRENCH PROVINCES

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ARDECHE: 17th century historic chateau, good condition, 18 rooms, 5 ha. Price: Fr. 850,000. Ref. C1366-07.

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ISERE: 18th century chateau, 13 rooms, 7 ha. Price: Fr. 850,000. Ref. C5011-38.

DROME: 18th century master's house, 13 rooms, 8 ha. Price: Fr. 750,000. Ref. PA1376-26.

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REAL ESTATE FO[R SALE]

FRENCH PROVIN[CES]

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Beautiful fortified hou[se] 15th century
Land: 5,000 sq.m. Price: Fr. 350,000.
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ITALY

ORIGINAL XIIth CENTURY C[...] between Florence and Arezzo, panoramic, [...] restored. [...] sq.m. surface [...] Benedetti, Via [...] 154, [...]

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REAL ESTATE WA[NTED]

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